THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Guinn's Chapel ..... " 21
Wilkesboro' ..... " 23
Grove Chapel, Caldwell county, ... " 25
Lenoir ..... " 27
Morganton ..... " 30
Calvary Church, Henderson county, .. July 3
Hendersonville ..... " 4
Flat Rock ..... " 5
Asheville ..... " 7
Rutherfordton ..... " 11
Lincolnton ..... " 14
High Shoals ..... " 16
Charlotte ..... " 18
St. Andrew's, Rowan county, ... " 20
Mocksville ..... " 21
Huntsville ..... " 23
Salem ..... " 25
Leaksville ..... " 28
Mountain Chapel ..... " 29

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.

april 19 10-1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867.

William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw. } Original Attachment; Levy on Lands.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for the space of six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, and the land sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, and all costs of the proceedings.

WITNESS, Walter R. Bell, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kenansville, the 7th day of May, 1867.

WALTER R. BELL,
Clerk County Court.

june 7 17-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. May Term, 1867.

John A. Maultsby, Ex'r of Alfred Smith, vs. Mary E. Bellamy, } Attachment.

IT APPEARING to the Court that Mary E. Bellamy hath removed beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by this Court that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the Second Monday in August next, and answer or plead to the plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be entered against her.

WITNESS—D. P. HIGH, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Whiteville, the Second Monday in May, 1867.

D. P. HIGH,
Clerk County Court.

june 21 (pr. adv. $22 50) 19-6w

NOTICE.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE for Richmond county will let, to the lowest bidder, the building of a public Jail for said county, at Rockingham, on the third Monday of July next. Information in respect to plans, specifications, &c., will be given by the Building Committee, at Rockingham, N. C.

JOHN SHORTBRIDGE,
L. H. WEBB,
WM. B. COLE,
JNO. W. LEAK,
A. DOOKERY,
R. BOWDEN,
Committee.

june 14 18-4t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE BY ME for a renewal of Certificate No. 246 for Four Shares of Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, which has been lost.

T. D. LOVE.

june 15 222-1t&19-5t*

Sumter News copy 1aw6w and send bill to this office for collection.

NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED at the June term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover county, Administrator, with the will annexed, on the estate of the late R. C. Murphy, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

WM. W. FENNELL,
Administrator.

june 21 19-6w

The California Grain Trade.

The exports of flour and grain from California to the Atlantic States is steadily on the increase. Between the 10th of November and the last of May last there were shipped from San Francisco, via the Isthmus, to New York, 118,438 bbls. of flour and 5,530 sacks of wheat. Since the 1st of July of last year the total exports of breadstuffs from San Francisco have been 413,656 bbls. flour, besides large quantities of wheat, oats and barley.

Aid for the South.

The fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of New York give an entertainment at the Academy of Music, June 27, in aid of the destitute and suffering Masons of the South, their widows and orphans. The President of the United States will be present. *Herald.*

An old woman went to a house in St. Louis the other day on a begging errand, but failing to secure alms, she fell suddenly in an epileptic fit. Two physicians were called, and they pronounced her condition was assumed to excite charity.

The blunderbuss of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, has just been presented to his nephew, Robert Emmet, of New York.

Schuyler Colfax has been formally nominated for the presidency by a meeting in St. Joseph county, Indiana.

The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association elected officers on Monday. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll was re-elected president.

A Detroit man held a reception party the other night to receive congratulations upon having visited Chicago and returned safely.

A splendid church and college for the Catholic order of Dominican Preachers, are to be erected at Cooperstown, New York.

The steamships City of Boston and Hammonia, from Europe, arrived at New York on Monday.

Wm. Donevan, convicted of the murder of George Squibb, in York county, Pa., has been granted a new trial.

It is estimated that New York city consumes 195,000 quarts of strawberries daily.

Great numbers are leaving New York city for the sea-shore watering places.

The entire force now employed at the Gosport (Va.) navy-yard is 676 men.

On Monday no less than 3,701 foreign immigrants arrived at New York.

The monthly expenses at the Hoosac tunnel have been reduced $20,000.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 23. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1867. NO. 21.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

The following is the prize poem to the Confederate dead, for which $300 was offered by H. Rives Pollard, Editor of the *Southern Opinion.*

PRIZE POEM TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

[*Unanimously awarded by the* COMMITTEE OF THE HOLLYWOOD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, *to whom were referred all Poems on this subject.*]

TWILIGHT AT HOLLYWOOD.

To-day our maidens gathered here to strew
The early flowers upon the soldier's graves,
In their sweet custom; and at early morn,
Hither they came with blossoms, buds and leaves,
And earnest faces fairer than the flowers.
No grave has been forgotten—all are dressed,
The simple soldier from the distant State
Is loved and honored, though perchance unknown,
And where he sleeps is beautiful with bloom,
One stayed a little when the rest were gone,
Beside a grave. Quite motionless she stood
Until the paths grew dim, then turned away;
And twilight gathers over Hollywood.
The sun goes down behind a bank of cloud
And dashes all the stormy West with blood,
As dies a hero in a broken cause,
When, pouring out his wasted life, he leaves
The land he loved to darkness and defeat.

Far down below I hear the river rush,
And, standing in this city of the dead,
The voice of waters seem a human cry
That rises from the breadth of all the land
Of shivered heart-stones and of broken hearts.

The city, growing sombre in the dusk,
Was lit with splendor forty months agone,
When all our best and bravest gathered there,
A nation's fortress and her capital.
The long streets trembled with the tramp of men,
And rang with shouting and with martial strains;
And up the glancing river came the boom
Of mighty guns that held a fleet at bay;
But sorrow came upon her, and defeat,
She sank in ashes, and a people's hope
Sank with her; and her glory passed away,
Her arms were overthrown, her flag was torn,
Her children bent their heads beneath the yoke
In bitter silence; and her chosen Chief
Was fettered in the fortress by the sea.

O rapid river with the mighty voice,
Rave through thy hills, and wear away the rocks
Even as a people wear away the heart
In thinking on their glory and their fall.

But, O, the spirit of the first campaigns,
O days of life and motion!
From Rio Grande to the Chesapeake
They gathered, sweeping joyous to the fight,
The wild yell rising from the trampling charge
Tore through the ragged rifts of battle smoke
And rose above the thunder of the guns,
And as a great wave on the open sea,
That strikes a blow and leaves a wreck behind,
They sweep along a living surge of strength,
With tempest voice and crest of bayonet.
God smiled at first, then turned his face aside
And hope, that glittered like sunlit sword,
Was quenched in gloom; and they smote the foe
That rose, with strength renewed, from each defeat,
Till, broken by their victories, they fell,
For ever thin and thinner grew the ranks,
The weary march, the hungry bivouac,
The scanty blanket wet with sleet,
The sleepless outpost, listlessness of camp,
The longing for the loved at home—all these,
Far more than wasting battle, wasted them
Until their strength was spent—now low they lie,
And never more upon Virginia hills
Shall thrill the onset of the Southern lines,
The men that bore the bayonet and blade
Shall bear them now no more;
But, Oh! to think how bright and swift they were,
And now how cold and still!

O, rushing river, thou at least art free
And fit to sing a soldier's requiem,
Deep-toned and tremulous—the dirge of men
That once were tameless as thy winter flood.

When once again we stand erect and free
And we may write a truthful epitaph—
A nation uttering its grief in stone
Shall pile aloft a stately monument,
Not that their fame has need of sculptured urn,
For they have lived such lives and wrought such deeds.
As venal history cannot lie away.
Till then shall scattered roses deck their graves
And woman's tear shall be their epitaph.

O, river, though they moulder in the dust,
Let them not perish from our hearts—speak on,
And fill us with their rushing energy,
That as the gathered freshets of the spring
Burst upward through the shackles of the ice,
So we at last may dash our fetters off—
For until then, those men have died in vain.

I. R.

From the Louisville Journal.

"THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE."

The sun looks out from a Southern sky
Upon a merry scene,
And gay Venecians quickly hie
With ringing laugh and sparkling eye
And stately, gallant mien.

They too are here—my noble lord,
And she, his lady fair,
The tiny foot is in slipper cased,
The crimson dress of satin laced
O'er misty laces rare.

With love so sad, and eyes so full,
Sweet eyes which must not weep;
For she is wife to him who holds
The dainty arm in satin folds,
And, hushed, her sorrows sleep.

But he is near—some one is near
With sweetly low guitar,
Who sings to her of other days,
The plaintive heart-awakening lays,
And happiness—alas afar!

For him is turned the graceful head,
For him the sorrowing smile,
Full well she knows those living eyes,
Yet to her lord's words and replies
She answers all the while.

The brown-eyed flower girl's envying gaze
Is on the lady fair,
So lovely is the shoulder white
On which the jewels break in light,
So golden is her hair.

She wears no mask upon her face,
In dancing takes no part,
But dream you in your envy, girl,
That she with rare and radiant curl,
Wears closely masked her heart.

Ah, happier you with only flowers
To wreathe your floating hair,
Than she who pride of bower and hall
Can summon vassals at her call
And reign as sovereign there.

Another National Bank Collapsed.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 21.—Bankers here who hold balances against the First National Bank of Vicksburg have intelligence that it has suspended. It is reported that the officers of the bank asserted that if they could borrow $25,000 they could meet their obligations. A capitalist offered to assist them, but, on examining the condition of the institution, refused, and common report says they have suspended.—Bankers in this city holding collection drafts against the bank have telegraphed to enquire if they have been honored, and receive no answers.

In view of the importance of defeating the newly organized Radical party in Virginia, the Charlottesville Chronicle recommends a *conference* of all the Conservatives, to be held in Richmond on the 25th of July. It is suggested that the proposed conference shall agree upon some plan of action, and issue an address to the people of Virginia.

The Fenian prisoners now confined in Ireland are said to be well provided with money. One of them had $1,000 concealed in a belt around his waist, which, it is to be supposed his captors took from him.

STATE NEWS.

SUPREME COURT.—This body is still in session. A number of distinguished lawyers here are interested in its pleadings.—The following decisions are the first which have been made during the present term:

By PEARSON, C. J.—In Banks *vs.* Banks from Pasquotank, no error. In Harrington *vs.* McLean, in Equity from Harnett, demurrer over-ruled. In Schonwald *vs.* Schonwald, in Equity, from New Hanover, error—decretal order reversed—petitioner to be allowed allimony *pendente lite.* In Price *vs.* Gaskins, in Equity, from Craven, referred for a report of principal and interest to November 1865, upon the payment of amount into office for defendant, he to execute deed to plaintiff.

By BATTLE, J.—In Askew *vs.* Stephenson, from Hertford, order reversed and cause remanded. In Grissett *vs.* Smith from Columbus, judgment affirmed. In State *vs.* Emma Johnson, from Halifax, no error. In Whitaker *vs.* Bond, in Equity, from Bertie, the order appealed and reversed.

By READE, J.—In Moore *vs.* Mitchell, from Craven, no error. In Williams *vs.* Moore, from Hertford, in Equity, error in the order appealed from. In Overman *vs.* Nash, in Equity, from Pasquotank, several declarations. In Mitchell *vs.* Moore, in Equity, from Craven, motion to dismiss the appeal allowed with costs.

Raleigh *Sentinel*

PERSONAL.—Among the passengers from Weldon, on Saturday, was our distinguished fellow-citizen, Prof. W. C. Keer, Chief of the Geological Survey of our State. It will be remembered that he received an invitation from the President, to become a member of the Annual Board of Visitors to West Point this year. He has performed the duty, and returned.

The compliment could not have been bestowed upon a worthier son of the Old North State. Born and educated amongst us, we ought to be proud of him. His attainments in the sciences are such as to rank him among the scientific men of the nation and of Europe. He is a familiar friend of such men as Guiot, which is proof positive that they regard him as a proficient and profound scholar. The affairs of our public survey may be safely trusted to such men.

He leaves to day for the mountains, to pursue his geological investigations in that region. Public attention has already been directed to that region by his late report, and gentlemen seeking mineral wealth are penetrating the Western Counties in search of mining land.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THE LITERARY BOARD.—The Literary Board met to-day in the Executive office, Messrs. Wiley and Husted present.

Raleigh *Sentinel, 26th.*

ST. JOHN'S DAY.—Last Monday being St. John's day—a day revered and celebrated by Masons, all over the world, a large concourse of the brotherhood assembled at Nahunta, as well to celebrate the day as participate in the ceremonies of dedicating the new Masonic Hall recently erected in that town, by the brethren of Nahunta Lodge, No. 239, and in the installation of the officers of that Lodge.

There were over one hundred Masons and from four to five hundred citizens present.

The following officers officiated on the occasion:

R. W., R. W. Best, D. G. M. acting as G. M.

Bro. J. W. Gulick,	D. G. M.
" N. Adams,	G. S. W.
" E. A. Wright,	G. J. W.
" J. J. Baker,	Tr.
" J. P. Mahony,	G. Sec.
" Wm. Robins,	Sr. G. D.
" C. A. W. Barham,	Jr. G. D.
" H. C. Prempert,	G. Stewarts.
" J. B. Griswold,	
" Jno. Satterthwaite,	Tyler.

The dedication ceremonies were performed in private, in the hall, after which the following officers elect were installed into their several offices, in view of the entire assembly, in which all present seemed to take a deep intarest:

Bro. J. T. Edgerton,	W. M.
" J. M. Jenkins,	S. W.
" Jas. Barnes,	J. W.
" Wm. Hooks,	Tr.
" J. J. Barnes,	Sec.
" M. T. Johnson,	S. D.
" E. G. Pippen,	J. D.
" Uirah Holland,	Tyler.

These ceremonies ended, the audience was entertained by the Rev. Mr. Lowe, of Halifax, in a speech at once instructive, edifying, of thrilling eloquence and beautifully interspersed with the grave, the gay and the pathetic. We must be excused from even attempting to give a synopsis of what was said—those who have heard brother Lowe know what we would say, could we do justice to his captivating eloquence—to others we feel unable to describe it.

After the oration came the dinner prepared by Nahunta Lodge for their invited guests; but after the whole multitude was fed most bountifully there was nearly as much left as was consumed. Barbecue, chicken and ham, fruits, confectionery and vegetables, all washed down by abundance of lemonade, made up a feast as grateful to five or six hundred appreciative appetites as the rhetoric of the eloquent Lowe was charming to the ear.—Goldsboro' *Star.*

CIRCUS!!—Let it be known to all Circus companies and traveling Troupes, that they can now find ample accommodations in this City, both, for man and beast—we have three Livery Stables and eleven Hotels. We hope in our next issue to present a column of Hotel advertisements.

Elizabeth City *Transcript.*

THE JUDGES.—We observe that a number of our Superior Court Judges have been in the city for several days. We noticed on the street Judges Warren, Barnes, Shipp, Buxton, and Judge Fowle, who resides here. If others have been here within a week, we have not seen them. Perhaps, curious people, seeing so many Judges here at one time, will want to know why and what for. We have not enquired; that is their business.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

RAISING WHEAT.—On the outskirts of Salisbury is a piece of land containing five acres, belonging to Mr. Thomas E. Brown. After gathering a good crop of corn and peas off this lot late last fall, Mr. Brown broke it up *deep* with a two-horse plow and then harrowed it. Upon the five acres thus prepared, he sowed *five* bushels of Baltimore white wheat, plowing it in with a shovel plow and afterwards using the harrow.

The wheat has just been cut, and turned out two hundred and fifty-five large shocks which will yield at least one hundred bushels, and probably a good deal more.

What is the secret of this success? A free use of stable manure and thorough cultivation, including deep plowing.

Salisbury *Old North State.*

DROWNED.—We regret to state that private Bonner, of the U. S. Garrison, stationed at this post, was drowned on Sunday afternoon, while bathing in what is called the "Gum Hole," on Robinson's Creek. The water has been rendered very swift and high by the recent heavy rains, and this man attempted to swim down the creek, but, being an indifferent swimmer, was drowned before assistance could be given. The body was recovered by his comrades about an hour afterwards, just below the bridge on Hillsboro' street.

Bonner was from New York, and has a mother living there. His remains have been sent to the Federal burying grounds at Wilmington.—Fayetteville *News.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—While a negro named John Fisher was assisting in raising a trestle, at the scene of the recent A. & N. C. Railroad disaster near South West Creek, the trestle fell killing him instantly. No blame for negligence is attached to any one.—New Berne *J. of Com.*

MISCEGENATION.—We have no words to express our indignation and abhorrence at an event which has recently occurred in this town—the marriage of a white man with a black woman, on the night of Thursday, 20th inst. This is one of the revolting acts committed at times to shock and paralyze a whole community and astound men with developments of the occasional unnatural and monstrous degradation of human nature. In consideration of the feelings of the esteemed relatives of this man, we suppress his name, and only regret that there are those who bear it in common with him, who must be so deeply wounded and outraged by his conduct.—Let him, as the only atonement he can now make for the wrong done his family, take himself and all that can remind people of him, from our midst; let him hide his wretched face in shame, and pass his stained life in vain regret; let him deny himself any interest in the ties of his own flesh and blood; let him crush out from his heart every remembrance of those whose affections he has lost, and drink to the last bitter drop, the cup which his own hand has prepared. May the measure be full to overflowing with its own unendurable punishment!

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to those whom he has so deeply distressed.

Fayetteville *News.*

The Indian Troubles on the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, June 25—A St. Joseph special says General Terry and General Sherman have each written a letter to the Governor of Dakota, advising the postponement of the contemplated exploring expedition to Black Hills. They say that the country is still conceded Indian land, and any attempt to occupy it by the whites will be resisted by the Indians, and that in the present condition of affairs the government cannot furnish protection. The telegraph line between Fort Cooper and South Pass, a distance of 175 miles, is now and has been for two weeks, in the hands of the Indians.

Omaha dispatches respect a general cessation of Indian hostillities along the Platte route.

Gen. Augur had reached Fort Laramie from Fort Morgan, all well. The Indians seem to have left the Platte Valley, some going north and west others going south. The latter are undoubtedly those who made the raid on the Smoky Hill route and Kansas Pacific railroad on Saturday last.

Outrages on the Arkansas, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, and along the Santa Fe route are reported, and it is not impossible that the theatre of war may be changed from the Platte and Smoky Hill to the Arkansas and the country south of it.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Advices from Arizona of the 8th state that the scouting parties under Col. Ingles had returned.—They had several engagements with the Indians, killing two and wounding a number. General Gregg had been through Santa Maria and adjacent counties, and discovered no traces of Indians. He attributes the depredations committed by Indians to Colorado or East Presscott. The rumored capture of Young's company of the 8th Cavalry grew, it is said, from the men having mutinied and killed the captain and lieutenant. General Gregg would make short work of the red skins if he had six or eight companies of cavalry. Two men were killed by Indians twenty-five miles from Prescott on the 2d. General Gregg is planning an extensive expedition to Fonto Basin.

The Seizure of Santa Anna—Protest of the Officers of the Virginia, &c.—Important Statement.

The steamship Virginia, from which Santa Anna was forcibly taken at Sisal, on the 12th instant, has arrived in New York.

The prevailing opinion among officers and men at Sisal was that Santa Anna would be shot by the Liberals.

The Virginia left on the 13th and reached Havanna on the 17th. The news of Santa Anna's arrest produced great excitement there and many speculations are indulged in relative to the action of our Government.

In protesting against his forcible capture from a United States vessel, the master of the vessel says:

First. That Santa Anna was placed on board the steamer by Commander F. A. Roe, commanding the United States man-of-war Tacony, on the 8th of June, 1867, and that the said Commander Roe gave orders to the master of the Virginia to take said Santa Anna on board.

Second. That the said Santa Anna declared to the master of the Virginia that his wish and intention was to disembark at the port of Havanna, island of Cuba, and that he intended to remain there.

Young Men's Christian Convention.

MONTREAL, June 22.—The Convention reassembled this morning at 6½ o'clock.—The committee on credentials reported that the number of delegates present up to this time is over 600. The committee on the report of the executive committee reported that the executive committee be instructed to continue the publication of The Quarterly; the correspondence with foreign bodies that the committee do not issue more than ten commissions to delegates to the World's Convention and Christian Associations at Paris, August 11, 1867.

Mr. Frank, of Alexandria, Va., said that, having been born in the South, and coming from it now, he felt under obligations to say for his people that they, the Christian people of his State, feel that a Christian spirit had not been sufficiently pondered in years past in the Southern State councils. The people feel that they went reconstructing in a Christian spirit, and desire the prayers of their brethren here. The Rev. Mr. Mix, of Burlington, Vt., Mr. Smith, of Syracuse, Mr. Johnson, of Newtown, L. I., and Mr. Smith, of Westfield, Massachusetts, also made very interesting reports.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis was present at the concert given in Montreal in honor of the delegates to the Young Men's Christian Association Convention.

In Paris it is computed that they spend annually 153,000,000 francs for beef and mutton; 95,000,000 for bread, and 202,000,000 for wine and beer.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE NORTH.

The President's Ovation in Boston—Grand Masonic Display—The Enthusiasm—Decorations, &c.

All accounts agree that the President's reception and treatment in Boston was one of the grandest ovations ever tendered to any of the nation's rulers by that community. Whatever else Boston may lack, it never wants courtesy and respect where courtesy and consideration are due. The parade and Masonic ceremonies of Monday were on the largest scale, and the day was kept by the people of the city and surrounding country as a holiday. Commencing at 8 a. m. to form, it was not until after 5 p. m. that the Masons completed their line of march and reached Boston Music Hall, where the ovation and other ceremonies took place. The dedication ceremonies commenced at 9 o'clock, and in these none excepting Masons participated. The President of the United States, Postmaster-General Randall, Major General Rousseau, and Surgeon Basil Norris were present at this interesting service, they being members of the fraternity, and wearing appropriate regalia. The processsion consisted of eighteen divisions, and was commanded by William D. Stratton, Grand Marshal. In addition to Encampments of the State, there were Encampments from Rhole Island, New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and District of Columbia, together with Knights from other States. The Lodges of the State were joined by St. John's Lodge, of New York, instituted in 1751. It carried its old Washington Bible upon which George Washington took his oath of office as first President of the United States, it having been administered by Chancellor Robert Rivingston. The Bible was escorted by a special guard of Knights, and was carried by Henry Glaser, of New York.—Lodges from Maine, Illinois, New York, and the city of Washington, and other cities and States, were in line, with a strong representation of various organizations in England and the British Provinces.

It is thought ten thousand Masons were in the procession. The dress of members of the different lodges was strictly uniform, as was also that of the Knights of the several commanderies, and this circumstance elicited the admiration of the spectators and rendered more attractive the appearance of the procession. Some of the Knights were on horseback, and a few rode in open carriages. All the encampments and lodges carried banners designating their names and localities, and a number of national flags were prominent in the brilliant display. Crowds lined the streets, and many houses displayed flags and banners.

Some of the decorations were of a gorgeous character, including arches across the streets, formed by streamers from the windows. A large grained arch, trimmed with national emblems and surmounted by an allegorical representation of Hope, fringed with flags, greeted the eye, and added to the effect of the display.

The President's coach was drawn by six chestnut colored horses, and flanked by a guard of honor of the Boston Encampment Knights Templar, numbering twenty-four, armed with gold headed spears. All along the route the President was cheered by the men, while the ladies in the windows and balconies waved their handkerchiefs.

The President stood much of the time bowing with hat in hand, in acknowledgment of these compliments. Bouquets were occasionally thrown into the carriage, and the fact that he caught in his hands a large bunch of flowers thrown by a young lady from a window, elicited renewed applause. Holding the boquet towards the fair donor, he made a low bow. There was much enthusiasm everywhere exhibited. Many words of compliment were loudly uttered, and the only allusion to politics heard was the exclamation, "No impeachment."

The coach halted repeatedly to enable mothers to present their little children to the notice of the President. He gave them kind words, and more than once availed himself of the opportunity of a kiss. Bostonians say that never before was there a time when politics was so successfully excluded from a public demonstration in honor of a public man, and many are glad to have the President among them in order that they may express their respect for him as the Chief Magistrate and as a fellow-citizen, irrespective of the issues which disturb the country.

In the evening a grand banquet was given in the Egyptian Saloon of the new Masonic Temple at which the President was the honored guest. In response to a toast, Mr. Johnson spoke at some length, his remarks being frequently interrupted with applause. After the banquet the President was escorted back to the Tremont House, where he was met by ex-President Pierce, who had just arrived from New Hampshire, especially to pay his respects to him.

RECEPTION BY THE STATE AUTHORITIES—SPEECHES BY THE GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS—REPLIES OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND MR. SEWARD.

BOSTON, June 25.—The President was conducted to the capitol and formally received by the Governor. Seats had been provided for them in the Hall of Representatives, to which they were escorted.—A number of ladies and some of the most prominent officers of the State, and leading citizens were present. Soon after the company entered, Governor Bullock, addressing the distinguished visitor, said:

Mr. President: It is a great pleasure to have an opportunity of welcoming you in this hall in the presence of gentlemen who are connected with the administration of the Federal and State Governments, and to present you to our fellow citizens. I wish you could tarry longer to observe more thoroughly our objects of local history, our institutions and our people. We regard this visit of the President of the United States as an augury of the harmony, prosperity and stability of our Union.—[Applause.]

The President renders an important service to the community and to the whole country by becoming an exemplar, promising a mutual acquaintance productive of affection in all, as we are one in political interests. It is in the cause of the general welfare, as well as with local pride, that I take great satisfaction in welcoming you to the capital of Massachusetts. [Applause, in which all the spectators joined.]

The President replied:

Governor: In response to the welcome which has just been tendered by you as Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts, I too can only return my sincere thinks for the kind and hospitable attention of which I have been the recipient since I came to your city. You have said that this visit of the Chief Magistrate of the nation is well calculated to bring about that harmony and cordiality of feeling which should exist among the several States. I think I know how to appreciate the sentiment.

I did not intend to make an address upon being presented on this occasion, but I cannot refrain from a single remark. If we all were brought more in contact with one another, and could see more of and could understand each other better, the differences which operate practically in keeping us somewhat apart, and which for the greater part are imaginary, would disappear. [Applause.] Asperities, and I might say our prejudices, would then be removed, and the States would stand in close harmony with all the States of the Union.

It has been said that our nation was too great to hold together, but I will reverse the proposition, and say it is too large to divide. The whole cannot get along without the parts, or the parts without the whole. [Renewed applause.] We should be one united, prosperous and happy people. [Applause.] Here, sir, on the part of those I represent, I thank you, and through you the people, for this manifestation of their kind regards. [Great applause.]

Lieutenant Governor Claflin then addressed Secretary Seward as follows: It can be no novelty to you, sir, to receive a welcome from Massachusetts. The people some years ago gave you evidence of their appreciation of the services which you rendered to the advancement of human rights. [Applause.] Beyond the mere terms of this compliment, I should be unjust to truth and history if I failed to express thanks for the service you rendered in the conduct of our foreign relations during the most trying period of our history, at the time when our nationality was menaced scarcely less abroad than at home, and when diplomacy meant statesmanship. I again welcome you to receive our thanks. [Applause.]

Secretary Seward responded substantially as follows:

Lieutenant Governor: I received my first lesson in the scieno of human rights from Massachusetts—from venerable lips that taught the duty of defending and maintaining human rights in advancement of the interests of the American nation.—This was revealed to my conscience more than twenty years ago, and I heard the truthful whisper only with apprehension that in the defense of human rights there may be a civil war, which threatened that dissolution of the Union.

This truth fell from the lips of John Quincy Adams, and when I saw the fearful crimes coming, it became known to me that it required greater virtue and wisdom to save the nation, with its precious burden of human rights, than to make it. [Applause.] You may judge of the deep, profound feeling produced in me when I received the announcement that it was incumbent on me to take an important part in the great work of saving the great government, and with it the rights of human nature. If I, in discharging the functions of lay office, have so acted as to deserve the charity of the people of Massachusetts to-day, I am honored more than John Quincey Adams was when he entered the city of Philadelphia as a member of the first Congress to proclaim the birth of the Union.

I thank you for giving me the opportunity to renew my acknowledgments to Massachusetts. She was the leader in making the nation, and if we are doing anything to renew the nation and make it brighter and more beautiful, it will be under the inspiration of Massachusetts.

Wonderful if True—Discovery of a New Race of Men (perhaps) in Missouri.

A correspondent writing from New Hamburg, Scott county, Mo., with whom we happen not to be acquainted, informs us that two of the citizens of the county, while out hunting their cattle on Bird's island a few days ago, discovered "three most singular individuals," men, in fact, with "no covering for the body except the hair," which was "from one to two inches long." These individuals, it appears, had human voices; but understood nothing that was said to them. One of them, it is said, "is evidently a very old man, as he is quite gray all over." As they proved not to be very belligerent, the two farmers captured them; and our correspondent says they were to be forwarded to St. Louis in a few days.

The story is wonderful enough if true.—The arrival of the "individuals" in this city will, however, dispel any doubt as to their existence and identity with their description.—*St. Louis Republican, 16th.*

Patriots of the Republic, take Sides!—The Plot Confessed!

The Chronicle of yesterday announced:

"If we reach the day of that election with the constitutional amendments not adopted, and Andrew Johnson still acting President of the United States, there will not be wisdom enough in the land to prevent another fearful struggle."

This is said of the Presidential election of the 7th of November, 1868. It is a year from next November. The time, then, is fixed. Unless before that time the President betrays the people by abandoning his office, and the States prostrate themselves in voluntary chains of irrevocable bondage to a political party, the sword is to be drawn upon the Constitution, civil law is to be subordinated to military, all rights are to be abrogated, liberty is to be abolished, and this great nation of freedom brought to irretrievable abasement before a hideous and remorseless few of armed despots!

Washington Chronicle, 24th inst.

From the Newbern Journal of Commerce.

The Growing Crops.

Great fears are entertained that the frequent rains of the present month have very materially injured the business of the country most disastrously. Confidence is being destroyed and great injury to all our material interests results from these hasty, ill-advised statements. Our planters do not estimate the vast amount of evil they are doing, by their premature announcements of great destruction to the wheat, corn and cotton crops of the South. Great care should be taken to counteract and correct the evil tendency of these reports. It is entirely too early in the season to judge of the crops, and of the injury done to them.

Two weeks of warm clear weather will do much to repair the actual damage done to the growing fields, but will not repair the evil effected by the injudicious announcements which have been made. Let us wait before we predict destruction to the crops, or declare the evil done, before we are entirely sure. A month later, and some calculation may be made—to-day it is impossible to estimate correctly whether we shall have an average crop, an unusually large one, or one unduly small. Speculators alone can be benefited by the croaking of the planter now, while every material interest will be depressed, if not utterly destroyed.

Jeff. Davis' Future Movements.

Previous to his departure for Canada, from New York, Jeff Davis addressed a letter to a friend in Mississippi, from which the following is an extract:—

It was my wish, as soon as opportunity was at hand, to have hastened to a reunion with my countrymen in Mississippi; but, yielding to controlling considerations, I have curbed the desire, but only, I trust, postponed for a brief time the pleasure.

The Great Riot at Birmingham.

The telegraph announces that the harangues of a man named Murphy against Popery, led to great disturbances at Birmingham. At least a hundred thousand people were in the streets. The mob held the city, sacked several houses, and marched through the streets against "Glory Hallelujah," "John Brown," and other choruses. The riot act was read. Troops were ordered to the city from Manchester, but were not obliged to fire upon the people.

The police used their cutlasses, and several persons were wounded, but none were killed. The excitement is now somewhat lulled, and it is thought that the disturbance was ended. Murphy has persisted every night in making long and offensive speeches against the Roman Catholic Church, ridiculing its rites. Some attempts to renew the disorder have been put down, and comparative quiet now prevails.

Murder of a Colored Registrar in Alabama.

The particulars of the murder of Alexander Webb, a colored register of voters in Hale county, Alabama, have been received, from which it appears that he was shot by a young man named John Orrick, with whom he had been disputing regarding the force of the registration provisions of the military act, and his instructions under it. It is stated the parties got quite angry and excited, and that Webb cursed Orrick, whereupon the latter drew a pistol and shot him three times, killing him instantly.—The town was subsequently surrounded by a mob of freedmen, numbering several hundred, who demanded the surrender of Orrick, threatening to burn all the houses if he was not produced, but he succeeded in making his escape and the mob dispersed.—New York *Times.*

Political—Nominations and Resolutions of the California Democratic State Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated H. H. Haight for Governor, Wm. Holden for Lieutenant Governor, Henry L. Nicholson for Secretary of State, Robert L. Watson for Comptroller, Antonio F. Coronell for Treasurer, and John W. Dost, for Surveyor-General.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the reconstruction policy of Congress, opposing impartial suffrage, recognizing the obligation for the payment of the national debt, and in favor of the eight-hour law.

National Temperance Convention.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 21.—The sessions of the National Temperance Convention continued yesterday. The only business of importance was fixing on Nashville as the place for the next annual meeting. Gen. E. M. Gregory was admitted to the sessions. To-day a grand mass meeting and picnic takes place in the woods near the city, which will be addressed by numerous speakers.

Shipments from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The steamship Golden City, for Panama, sailed to-day.—She carries $897,075 in treasure, of which $898,933 were for New York, also 2,800 barrels of flour. Senator Cole sailed for New York to-day.

The United States steamer Saranac, the flag-ship of the Pacific squadron, arrived from Panama to-day.

A Curious Fact for the Authorities to Reflect on.

We learn that one hundred and sixteen negroes have registered from Talbot street. This avenue is one hundred and sixty-three paces in length, and in March last only fifty-two negroes, men, women and children, lived therein. This information can be sustained by the official returns of the Board of Health. Let the matter be inquired into.—Norfolk *Virginian.*

The Prize Ring.

Barney Aaron, who recently gained the championship over Collyer, arrived in New York late on Thursday night, accompanied by a half dozen of the sporting fraternity. His friends say that he is now willing to meet Collyer again. There have been large sums offered on him, and, it is said, that they will be met by Collyer's admirers if a match can be arranged between them. The "Express" says Aaron's face still bears unmistakable marks of severe bruises.

The Baltimore papers speak of a very valuable milk farm owned by Mr. Ross Winans, of that city. He purchased in 1861 a farm of about 700 acres, along the banks of the Patapsco river, six miles from Baltimore. His land cost him $50,000; he added buildings at a cost of $20,000; his fencing cost him $3,000, and he manured at an outlay of $67,000—making the total cost of his estate $140,000. During the year ending on 1st of May last his sales of milk amounted to 37,603 71; of cows and calves, in the same period, he sold $11,986 worth and had fifteen or twenty more animals on hand than at the commencement of the year. He, however, purchased $9,098 worth of cows and heifers during the year. At the close of the year he had on hand 220 tons of hay, and his total product of hay for the year was estimated at 1,800 tons—a great average per acre. His system of manuring tends to build up and nourish his land, and not to impoverish it. His milk is sold to dealers in Baltimore at thirty cents a gallon.—*Exchange.*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867.

State Legislature.

The Goldsboro' *Star* says that the Raleigh *Sentinel* and Charlotte *Democrat* "are discussing the propriety of a *call* session of our State Legislature, at an early day," and concludes "that there is no real ground why an *extra* session should be held." Our contemporary has missed the point at issue. The necessity or propriety of an *extra* session is not advanced or supported in any quarter. There is great propriety and much necessity existing for an early meeting of the Legislature, but under existing circumstances the Governor would hardly be justified in convening it by his proclamation.

The Legislature of the State adjourned to March to meet in August, by the concurrent vote of both Houses, which is in accordance with the Constitution of the State. The question, then is, shall it meet at the appointed day? If not, what authority will annul the order? There is certainly none vested in any person, either by the Constitution of North Carolina or by the *laws* or Constitution of the United States. It is true that General SICKLES, in the legal exercise of military power, has enacted laws for our government and abrogated some which we had set up ourselves, but in view of the recent opinion of the Attorney General he would hardly be justified, probably not permitted, to do the like again.—Even if he was still disposed and warranted to continue in such a course, we are confident our Goldsboro' cotemporary will be among the last to invite such action on the part of our District Commander.

In this view of the case there can be no better reason urged against the meeting of the Legislature in August than against holding of the terms of the County Court of Wayne in the same month or the Superior Court in September. The presiding and prosecuting officers in each are most probably disfranchised, and the judgments they make and the punishments they prescribe, already much restricted, are as liable to be rendered as utterly nugatory as would be the acts of the Legislature, while the expenses connected with the judicial department are quite as burdensome upon the people as is the legislative. General SICKLES could with equal propriety be asked to interfere with the sessions of our courts or the meetings of our municipal officers—and in fact destroy, by military edict, every vestige of our provisional government.

We have urged some reasons heretofore why it is desirable that the Legislature should convene, and we are prepared to present others equally potent, but this is begging the question. Unless restrained by illegal force, or for the want of a quorum, the Legislature will meet according to its own adjournment. What course Gen. SICKLES will pursue is another matter. We shall not anticipate unauthorized action and take it for granted that he will not desire or attempt to interfere. If he does, although there is no law or authority for it, no meeting of the General Assembly will be had. We are in the habit of obeying orders which come to us on the point of the bayonet.

"Joe what are you doing up there?" said a soldier of a certain Georgia regiment during the recent war to a comrade, who had been court-martialed for "playing quartermaster," that is, taking things without paying for them, and had been condemned to "mark time" for an hour each day for ten days upon the head of a barrel. What are you doing upon that barrel?"

"Well, I don't know 'zackly. Some foolishness about some chickens, I b'lieve," replied Joe, as well as he could, while balancing himself.

"They had no right to do any such thing. There's no law for it," responded the sympathizing friend.

"Well," rejoined the disconsolate Joe., law or no law, *I'se doin' it.*"

Card from Gen. Abbott—Burning of the Bladen Land Company's Mill—A Slander Refuted.

To the Editors of the Journal:

I ask space in your paper in order to make a public denial of the false and injurious statement concerning the origin of the fire at the Bladen Land Co's. Mills, and the temper of the people in Bladen county towards myself and associates. The fire occurred near mid-day and was, beyond all question, the result of carelessness or accident. There never has been any suspicion on our part, that the fire originated from the cause assigned in the Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald*. Moreover, I have never discovered any disposition on the part of the citizens of Bladen county, or any other part of North Carolina, to discourage our own or any other Northern enterprise. On the other hand, those enterprises have been welcomed and encouraged by the people, so far as my knowledge extends. This encouragement has been constantly extended to us by all classes of people from the day we commenced business here, nor have, at any time heard an expression or known of an act on the part of the native population which could be construed to hostility or opposition.

No one can regret more deeply than myself these misrepresentations as to public sentiment in this State in regard to Northern enterprises; and I deem this public statement due, especially to my immediate neighbors in Bladen, by whom we all have been treated constantly with a courtesy amounting to kindness.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

REMARKS.

It gives us pleasure to publish the above letter from General ABBOTT, giving an unequivocal contradiction to the false and slanderous charges, contained in the recent Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald*, in regard to the burning of his mills and the treatment of residents coming from the North. This letter was due, not only as an act of justice, but of truth, and is a flat contradiction of the falsehood, and a manly vindication of our people generally, and especially of the residents of Bladen, who were most grossly slandered by the publication. The denial of General ESTES we have already published.

The experience of General ABBOTT and ESTES is similar to that of all Northern men who have settled among us, and the welcome and encouragement extended to their enterprise is what is given to every other.

The prompt and flat contradiction by those gentlemen of the injurious falsehoods upon our section is what we expected from them. If the paid correspondent or the lying sojourner desires to injure our people by wholesale slanders, they must get other material to work upon, or locate their outrages upon imaginary individuals and mythical estates, or they must expect to have their lies crowded down their own throats for digestion. Such base attempts to build up a radical party in the South or foster it at the North, frequently repeated, may have the tendency to cause honorable men to desert those who achieve success by such ignoble means.

More Orders From Gen. Sickles.

We are under obligation to Sheriff Bunting for the following official copies of recent orders from General SICKLES.

The time was when a united people assembled around the national altar upon the national Sabbath to show respect to the national flag. The fact that it now requires military orders to secure its display on public buildings is a sad reflection upon the patriotism of the people or the tyranny of the government—a question which history will settle.

We would have been pleased if General SICKLES should have ordered a reading, by his officers, soldiery and subjects, of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. There are some wholesome lessons taught in that document, by which even the commander himself might profit:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 25th, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 48.

The 91st anniversary of the Independence of the United States, on the 4th of July next. will be appropriately observed throughout this command.

At sunrise a salute of thirteen guns will be fired; at 12 M. one gun for every state; and at sundown a national salute—at which time the troops will be paraded. At stations where the prescribed salutes cannot be fired the troops will be paraded at 12 M, and fire a *feu de joie*.

Upon public buildings, federal, state or municipal, the proper authorities will cause the American Flag to be hoisted at sunrise and kept flying until sundown. The shipping in the several ports and harbors are requested to observe the requirements of this paragraph.

All public offices will be closed unless for the transaction of urgent business, and no labor except the necessary policing will be performed by the troops.

The commanding officers of posts are charged with the execution of this order.

By Command of Major General D. E. SICKLES:
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CITADEL, CHARLESTON, S. C., June 21st, 1867.

CIRCULAR:

I. Whenever the geographical limits of a County in North Carolina or District in South Carolina, are so extensive as to render it impracticable for the Sheriff to perform promptly the duties required of him by Paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 34, the Sheriff will assign Deputy Sheriffs to the performance of those duties in sub-districts, parishes, or beats, to be by him defined, and report his action to the Provost Marshal General. Upon the approval by the Provost Marshal General of such assignment, the officer so assigned will make the investigations and reports required in the above cited order to be made by Sheriffs, and will be held accountable for the prompt and efficient performance of such duties within the limits of said sub-district, parish or beat.

II. Sheriffs and other civil officers whose official emoluments are confined to costs and fees, will, for all services performed under the requirements of military orders, render to the Provost Marshal General's Office monthly accounts properly attested under oath, where they will be audited and payment ordered by the proper authority.

By Command of Major General D. E. SICKLES:
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th Infantry,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

The Weather and the Crops.

It is impossible, as yet, to tell the additional injury the crops of this section have sustained by the *unprecedented* rain storm of Saturday afternoon. Possibly our farmers had already sustained all the injuries possible from water, and the evil effect of the flood on Saturday will be to delay the abatement of the high waters, and thus prevent, if it was not already too late, replanting in the fields where crops have been totally destroyed.

A private letter from Pitt county, dated the 23d ult., informs us at that time, after the very hard rains of last week, that with great exertions and large additional force, giving constant attention to drainage, that the crops on some plantations had been injured but little. We trust that sufficient time elapsed between the rains to enable the planters to repair their ditches, or the last storm must have been very injurious.

Another private letter from Dudley's Depot, written on Saturday, informs us that the crops were very much injured in that section. Out of eight hundred and thirty-five acres of the writer in cotton five hundred were under water. The Neuse river had fallen one inch at the date of the letter.—We hope to hear again from there, and other friends in regard to this matter. Our friends will greatly oblige us by giving us authentic accounts of the injury to and condition of the crops.

The Wadesboro' *Argus* says that the wheat that was harvested, which the owners were compelled to leave in the shock, is showing signs of sprouting, and we fear that it will receive other injury before it will be dry enough to be taken in and threshed.

The oat harvest is on and the yield promises most bountifully. But the grain and ground are so wet that the grain cannot be cut.

Farmers having corn in the low grounds despair of saving it. Already a great portion of it shows signs of irreparable injury.

Cotton also is very much injured, showing signs of rot, &c., and is nearly killed off by grass and weeds. Many farmers are signifying an intention, if they can get a chance to work, of throwing out at least one-fourth of what has been planted, in order to try to save what remains.

The Weldon correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, writing under date of the 27th ult., says that the apprehensions of the river farmers begin to be to some extent relieved. The Roanoke river, after having been very much swollen by the recent protracted rains, commenced falling on that day. The water did not attain sufficient height to do much damage, but a few feet more would have put it over thousands of acres of the best corn land in the State.

The New Bern *Republican* of Saturday says that the cotton crop has been entirely destroyed on many plantations in Craven and adjoining counties. Many of the farmers have ploughed the cotton fields and planted corn or peas.

From the Rutherford *Star* we learn that the rain has extended to that section and much damage has been done to the planters along the rivers and creeks of that section.

The Norfolk *Day Book* says:

"We learn from one of our citizens, who has just returned from a visit to North Carolina, that a very large proportion of the several counties, bordering on the Roanoke river, through which he traveled, is almost entirely under water, and that the cotton crop in that region will be greatly damaged, if not a total failure. We also hear similar accounts from other localities in the same State, as well as from other States further South.

"When we reflect that so much money has been expended for fertilizers, for the present crop, and the pressing necessities of our people, and the efforts which are being put forth to relieve themselves from their present financial embarrasments, it is truly discouraging. We regret also to learn that the present rainy season has materially damaged the wheat, which promised in most localities to be a full crop."

"The Norfolk *Journal* learns from two gentlemen from Deep Creek, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, about eight miles from Portsmouth, that the recent heavy rains have destroyed the crops in that vicinity and on the line of the canal.—Water, in some of the fields, was nearly knee deep From the Ten-Mile to the Nine-Mile post, the banks of the Canal were overflowed, and throughout the entire line the water had been increased several inches. In that section it is prophesied that corn will be very high the coming year."

When we add to these losses the additional injuries sustained on Saturday, we cannot but regard the situation as very deplorable, and we fear the want and suffering of the present year will be nothing to that of the ensuing one. The qustion of meat and bread is becoming truly an alarming one, and throughout the South thousands must suffer far more than any past experience has yet witnessed.

From Brownlow's Dominions.

MEMPHIS, June 26.

Jeremiah Hall has been found hung near Raleigh, Tenn. A paper on his person said that he was hung for horse stealing, by the outraged people.

Any number of scoundrels in Worth's dominions deserve equally to be hanged for horse-stealing. Until the military power made itself felt, poor white men and colored men could not keep a horse in many localities east of this. They were stolen by an organized band secretly united on the principles of the Knights of the Golden Circle. These secession devils were a terror to the good people of Wayne, Pitt, Lenoir, Greene, Onslow, and other counties. Troops have recently been sent down to weed them out and protect honest citizens.

So much for Worth's dominions.

Raleigh *Standard*.

When papers enter the lists as champions for officials, regardless of their conduct, they must necessarily expect to wash dirty linen, but we confess we have never seen any that seemed to relish the work as does the *Standard*. However, if editors confess they abuse men for "party purposes," they will also praise them for similar reasons.

We do not think in the above article the desire was so much to defend Governor Brownlow as to defame Governor WORTH. The fact is that North Carolina has been infested by gangs of horse-thieves, who deserve to be hanged. Many good and industrious citizens have been much crippled in their labors by the depredations of those outlaws. We are not advised as to their politics, nor do we expect they let such matters trouble them much. They care not what may be the politics of the owner of a good horse or mule, or the insecure and ill-guarded stable. Nor are they particular who administers the law, or whether military or civil law is supreme—they equally outrage and defy both. Such silly nonsense as the intimations thrown out by the *Standard* may fool the ignorant, but must nauseate the honest and intelligent, and evinces to what depths men will go for "party purposes."

We agree with that paper, and do so with all respect for General SICKLES, that "any number of scoundrels in Worth's" (Sickles?) "dominions deserve to be hanged for horse-stealing." And in agreeing with this "unmistakably loyal" paper, we do not desire to call the District Commander's attention to the implied dissatisfaction with his "code." We were well pleased with the North Carolina statutes, but the *Standard* prefers the military code, and calls upon Congress to fasten upon us the illegal orders. Now the fact is that the Legislature, at its last session, made hanging the penalty for horse-stealing. This Legislature was a "rebel" organization, according to this loyal paragon, and desired to stop the terrible and increasing crime of horse-stealing by hanging the "secession devils" who were engaged in it—evidently more interested in the welfare of the State than in legislating for "party purposes." This had a tendency to check the evil, and by the time one or two of them had expiated their crime upon the gallows, we think a remedy would have been accomplished.—But General SICKLES, who supposed he knew better than the Legislature of the State what was for the welfare of North Carolina, issued his order, and prevented this summary manner of dealing with these "secessionists," and the *Standard* is the first orthodox Radical authority which has condemned him for his disloyalty. We have, ourselves, two much regard for the growth of loyalism to approve an order protecting these "secession devils," even if we were satisfied that the order was legal.

Besides, there are some "devils," secession and others, who have a weakness for breaking in houses at night, and, at the expense of being regarded as a little contumacious, we must say we think they deserve the halter, even if they are Radicals. In fact we are rather of the opinion that our old English ancestors, and their descendants and followers in this State for a century past, were wiser law-makers than our District Commander or any other one man, and our citizens, by long experience and observation, are quite equal to any stranger in correct opinion of the necessities of our criminal code.

In thus expressing our views of the deserts of these horse-thieves, we congratulate ourselves in being able to find shelter behind such a "loyal" protection as the *Standard*, and not have that *influential* sheet calling the attention of General SICKLES to the disloyalty of the *Journal*. In fact, in asking that so large a number of "secession devils" should be executed, we may, also, win the *valuable* applause of the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Who knows?

The Richmond *Examiner* predicts the "material regeneration at the South through the instrumentality of her crops immediately after the present harvest."

General Jeff. Thompson is in Cincinnati.

The Recoil.

The recent Democratic successes throughout the Northern States are beginning to alarm some of the Radical leaders, who tremble at the growing strength of the opposition. It is natural, after the long and dangerous pressure upon every principle of republican government, that there should be a recoil, or else a violent breaking of the ligaments which bind together the States.

Already the leaders and papers show signs of weakness. A popular Radical paper of PENNSYLVANIA admits that the result of the approaching election in that State is "somewhat doubtful," while many of them in NEW YORK are warning their leaders of certain *sine qua nons* of victory. WENDELL PHILLIPS lately declared that thirty thousand additional voters only were necessary to place the Democratic party in power, and in the marked changes in CONNECTICUT and ILLINOIS, he sees double that number as ready to enlist against the Radical banner. RAYMOND and WEED hope by moderation to rally the retreating forces of their party, but even this strategy seems to come too late to check the headlong and dangerous impetuosity of the leaders or to save the battle. We hope and trust that the Radical party have accomplished all the evil and done all the damage the people will permit at their hands.

The Liquor Question.

A committee of the City Council of Charleston addressed General SICKLES a letter asking a suspension of his recent order in relation to liquor licenses. They urge its suspension on account of the very large curtailment of the city revenue and the individual injustice to those who have already incurred very heavy expenditures to carry on their business.

To this letter General SICKLES sends the following reply, declining to suspend the order and giving his reasons for issuing it:

HEADQUARTERS 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT,
ASSIST. ADJUTANT-GEN'L'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 27, 1867.

Gentlemen:—Your communication, without date, addressed to the Commanding General, having been referred to this office for reply, I have the honor to state that the regulations prescribed in Par. VI. of General Orders No. 32, together with other regulations of like purport heretofore announced, had their origin in considerations relating to the preservation of order in this Military Department during the registration and the elections contemplated by the several acts of Congress as preliminary to the establishment of a legal government for these States.

It would certainly be an occasion for regret if these military regulations deprived communities or municipal corporations of needful resources for the discharge of their obligations to creditors or employees. It is possible that some temporary inconvenience may follow the substitution of other sources of income for the receipts heretofore derived from licenses granted to keepers of bar-rooms, &c. It is believed, however, that no considerable loss of revenue should be incurred; certainly no loss which will be estimated in comparison with the guarantees thus provided for the preservation of order and the security of the public peace.

The municipal authorities of Charleston have authority to raise money for municipal purposes by taxation. It will not be difficult to increase the tax upon such sales of liquor as are not prohibited, nor to increase the charge for the limited number of tavern licenses to be granted. If, as is suggested, the restriction imposed by Par. VI. creates a monopoly in favor of innkeepers, it is a grievance within the control of the municipal authorities; for it may be assumed that there will be no military interference to induce the concession to inn-keepers of licenses for bar-rooms.—That remains a matter for municipal regulation. It is to be expected that in general hotel keepers, interested in the good repute of their establishments, will have so much at stake in the increased price paid for their license, that proper measures will be taken by proprietors to prevent drunkenness and disorder on their premises.

It will not be forgotten by the Council that Congress has especially committed to the military authority of the United States the duty of preserving peace and maintaining order in these States. Experience has shown that there are no more prolific causes of disorder than the free use of intoxicating liquor in numerous places of common resort, located among communities tolerating the practice of carrying concealed deadly weapons. The consequences are serious at all times. The evils to be apprehended now, demand extraordinary precautions and appeal to all classes of the population for any sacrifice of mere convenience or of present indulgence to prevent their occurrence. And your consideration is respectfully invited to the obligation resting upon all civil functionaries to assist the military authority in the maintenance of order, by the rigorous suppression of these sources of violence and tumult.

In conclusion, I am to inform you gentlemen, that in declining to suspend the operation of Par. VI. of General Order 32, in its application to the city of Charleston, the Commanding General is persuaded that more will be gained by the city of Charleston, in common with other municipalities in the Carolinas, by the increased guarantees for the good order, sobriety and industry of the population, and the consequent addition to the general welfare of the people, than will be lost by the inconsiderable and temporary diminution of revenue derived from a traffic that while it may contribute something to the public treasury, impoverishes and demoralizes the population at a critical time when frugality, temperance and decorum should be especially enjoined upon all classes of persons without any discrimination.

Very respectfully, J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

Treatment of Confederate Prisoners.

Mr. Wilson, of Huntsville Female College, writes a letter to the New York *Times*, in reply to an article of that paper in regard to the treatment of Confederate prisoners of war. In publishing the letter the *Times* makes the following honorable comments:

"This letter comes from a source so respectable and responsible, and its statements are so specific, that we have no hesitation in publishing it. Our Government has no excuse for inhumanity to the prisoners it captured during the war, and its honor is involved in punishing with just severity all instances of such cruelty on the part of its agents as are specified above."

We hope others of our soldiers who suffered themselves, or witnessed the sufferings of others, from the cruelty and brutality of their prison-keepers, will give the Northern public the benefit of it. If this were done we would hear but little of the cruelties of Andersonville and Salisbury, except from a few papers in the South, whose editors favored the war. The letter is as follows:

FEMALE COLLEGE,
HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Tues., June 18, 1867.
To the Editor of the New York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 31st ult., in which, replying to some remarks of the Richmond Enquirer, in regard to the treatment of prisoners, it is said:

"Nobody on either side ever pretended for a moment that rebel prisoners ever died in our hands or even seriously suffered for lack of food or clothing or shelter. No such charge has ever been made."

Will you, then, permit such charges to be made through your columns? I was captured in October, 1863, and spent six months in Camp Morton. In March, 1864, I was removed to Fort Delaware, where I remained until June, 1865. The winter of 1863-'4 is well known to have been intensely severe. Many rebel prisoners, to my own knowledge, spent that Winter without a blanket, and in the scant and ragged Summer clothing worn when captured. The barracks were the old cattle sheds used when the prison was a fair ground, and open enough for the Winter winds to sweep through freely. Scores of the men in the dead of Winter slept in these sheds, upon the bare ground, without covering, huddling together like hogs to keep from freezing.

It is well known to hundreds now living that several died, actually frozen to death, while a large number were so badly frostbitten as to be lamed for life.

During the larger portion of the time the hospital arrangements were shamefully deficient, and by many of the surgeons and attendants the sick were not only grossly neglected but most inhumanly treated.

Men, barely able to crawl through weakness, from insufficient food and disease consequent upon exposure, were forced in the severest winter weather to stand at roll-call for two and often three or more hours in line like soldiers on dress-parade, and cursed like brutes, or beaten over the heads with sabres or clubs, and sometimes shot at for moving a little to keep from freezing. In several instances prisoners were shot on the most frivolous pretexts. A quiet, orderly man, an Englishman named Coats, belonging to my division, was murdered in cold blood by a private of the Invalid Corps named Baker who was on guard.

Instead of being tried and punished, Baker, though a private, was sent next morning into camp to take charge as a sergeant of our division, in which position he heaped upon the defenceless men every indignity that so inhuman a wretch could devise.

At the very time that such an outcry was raised about the mortality among Northern soldiers in Southern prisons, the inmates of Camp Morton knew the mortality then in proportion to the number of men to be several per cent. greater.

At Fort Delaware our barracks were more comfortable, but the rations were miserably insufficient, and prisoners who could not obtain money from friends with which to procure extra supplies from the sutlers, suffered the pangs of hunger night and day, and reduced to skeletons, and eaten up by scurvy from scanty and unwholesome food, fell ready victims to disease, and died by hundreds.

At the close of the war, of about 7,000 men in one pen, fully one-half, if not three-fourths, were but walking skeletons, hundreds of them ruined for life with scurvy.

It was a daily occurrence for large numbers of the men to be beaten over the head with bludgeons or kept for hours tied up by the thumbs in most agonizing torture. A Dutch Lieutenant, Dietz, in charge of our pen, was for weeks in the habit of coming in with a large cowhide and lashing the men most unmercifully—in one instance cutting a gash in the face of an Alabamian named Pardue, in which your finger could have been laid.

It was no uncommon thing for the guard upon the slightest pretext, to fire into the quarters in which were 300 or 400 men, and several prisoners were needless and recklessly killed by them.

The above, and the half has not been told, are plain, unexaggerated facts which can substantiated by most unquestionable testimony, and for the truth of which I pledge my character and reputation as a minister of the gospel.

I request the insertion of this as an act of justice.

J. G. WILSON,
President of Huntsville Female College.

Damage to Crops in South Carolina.

From our South Carolina exchanges we learn that the damage sustained by crops in that State have been fearful, though possibly not to the extent experienced in our own State. In some sections—these are very few exceptions—the damage has not been so great, but throughout the greater portion of the State planters have suffered severely.

The Marion *Star* says that the damage done in that section is almost incalculable; many of the bridges over small streams have been carried away, and on several plantations the crop has been under water for several days. Still the farmers are not discouraged, and think that, with favorable seasons hereafter, they will make fair crops

From the Petersburg Index.

Messrs. Cameron & Stokes:

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of the 23d inst., I notice a poem suggested by the omission of the name of General Pettigrew in my little poem of Memorial Flowers. Permit me to say, that in writing that poem, I felt myself committed, as it were, to a certain amount of space. Otherwise, the name of many a hero who wore the gray so grandly should have been associated with a flower typical of its owner. Two additional verses, however, have been introduced since the publication of the poem, one containing the noble name of Anderson, and the other the brilliant one of Pettigrew.

No lover of poetry or the gallant gentleman who is the subject of the beautiful poem by "Deani," can regret the original omission, inasmuch as it has been the means of adding such a gem as the "Sunflower, to Southern literature.

My verses, which came next to the one commemorating another of the many heroes of North Carolina, General Pender, are these:

Let Love-lies-bleeding fling its flower
For ANDERSON, the brave and good,
With Snowdrops in a pearly shower,
And Southern wood.

And bid the Canterbury Bell,
With gorgeous Tulips gemmed with dew.
Ring out a faintly floating kneel
For PETTIGREW!

Very truly,
FANNY DOWNING.

Charlotte, June 26.

TAXATION.

They are going to tax the butter,
And they're going to tax the eggs,
They are going to tax the three cocked hats
And tax the wooden legs
They will lay a tax on everything
You have to keep you warm,
They'll in the future tax the children
A week before they're born.

They will tax the ladies' crinolines—
Won't that be jolly fun?
And the day before Good Friday
They'll tax the hot cross buns.
They are going to tax the pork-pie hats,
With feathers white and red,
Because they say they are only flats
That put them on their head.

A sensible strike was made by some coalminers in England recently. They refused to work until certain precautions were taken against accident, which were acknowledged by the proprietors to be essential, but which they did not want to attend to just then.

[Special Correspondence of the Journal.]

The Correspondent of the Norfolk Journal and the North Carolina Crops—The Poverty of the People—Its Effects upon Society—New Men, New Names, New Families—Two Classes of "Immortals"—Shoddy vs. Honor—Col. Waddell—Republicanism—The Rights and the Legal Status of the Colored People—North Carolina Republican Leaders—"Moral Poudrette."

June 24, 1867.

My dear Journal:—The correspondent of the Norfolk *Journal* seems to have been making quite a *tour* in North Carolina, and judging from his account of the condition of affairs generally, and of the crops in particular, to say nothing of the bright and brilliant future and present prosperity of that other "city of magnificent distances," to wit: Clarksville, Scotland Neck, Greenwood or whatever other name it may bear, he was doubtless most hospitably entertained during his sojourn. It is evident, if he used "glasses" at all, and we presume he did, as almost everybody in this country needs them, that he did not see through them "darkly." His views were all *couleur de rose*. I assure you that an old fashioned person unacquainted with the area, population, progress, improvements, transportation facilities, capacity and importance of this last headcentre of civilization, *on paper*, would not recognise the strip of land lying between Greenwood at one end and Clarksville at the other, as these points were called in old times. I sincerely trust that all the anticipations of the most sanguine friends of the city may be more than realized, although my confidence in their realization is very much weakened by the glowing account the correspondent gives of the crops. If he thinks the season has been propitious or that the prospect is one to cause anything save the deepest anxiety, he must be a man whose equanimity it is indeed difficult to disturb. If to be compelled to plant and replant and plow up and plant over, the second and third time, with rains so continuous as to occasion a loss of from fifteen to twenty per cent. of work time, in conjunction with weather so cold as to dwarf and stunt a large portion of what was not killed, particularly when it is remembered how short is the time for growing, maturing and gathering crops in this State, especially the cotton crop—if this state of things does not justify gloomy forebodings, then I can imagine nothing short of total annihilation, that will. Persons who could procure extra labor, have by this means, at a not inconsiderable additional cost of production, been able to a great extent to make up for lost time and to keep down the grass. To do this, however, it was necessary to have an extra supply of money and to be near enough to some town to draw labor therefrom. These two conditions, you will readily perceive, could be complied with by only a very small proportion of the whole number of people engaged in agricultural pursuits. It is due to the laborers generally, so far as my observation has extended, to say that in the most trying time they have worked most freely, carefully and willingly—the most auspicious sign in these days so full of trouble.

I fear our people have learned to depend too much upon some lucky venture in the future to reimburse them for the extravagant expenditures of the present. Frearing this, and knowing how uncertain are the returns to be realized from any growing crop, especially from this one, I cannot help regretting the publication of such accounts as that given by the Norfolk correspondent. I very much fear many of us do not realize our poverty, do not realize that we are penniless instead of being only temporarily embarrassed. The sooner we bring this distinction home to ourselves, the sooner will we conform our expectations and our expenditures to the actual condition of our finances, and the better it will be for us and for the State. This must, of course, to some extent, necessitate changes in the relative *status* of people in so-called fashionable life. Wealth and vulgarity, and sycophancy and baseness will go together hereafter, as they have often done before, and once again, as oftentimes heretofore has happened, the best people will not be found in the most expensive society. Poor as I am, I envy not the man nor his money, who fattened upon the misfortunes of his country. In all great revolutions, where much resort is had to arms, the rise of new men and new names, and the establishment of new families, is more marked and more frequent than in the ordinary "dull piping times of peace." During the recent convulsions, two classes of people have come to the top, whose names bid fair to be added to the list of them whom our "world will not willingly let die." One class consists of that noble army of martyrs and heroes, whose chivalric performance of duty has so splendidly illustrated the soldier, the citizen, the patriot and the Christian of the South. The other class, a vulture-like race, vomited up from the lowest depths of nausea in those terrible heavings scarcely yet quieted, consists of men who, traitors alike to Federal and Confederate governments, saw in the death-pangs of their country nothing save the near and certain gratification of their own greed. Each class will doubtless found a new aristocracy whose origin will be forgotten only with its existence—Shoddy *vs* honor and integrity but I had no intention of digressing so far.

I saw, in your paper, that my old friend, Col. Alfred Moore Waddell had recently publicly professed allegiance to the Republican party. As I write his name the character of ALFRED MOORE, his revered ancestor, comes fresh upon me and with the full conviction that he would never have sanctioned such a step, unless the direst as well as clearest necessity existed therefor. As I believe no such necessity exists, I sincerely regret that my friend Waddell has taken a step that must have been so repugnant to one of his name and to one of his blood. I deny, however, most emphatically that the views and opinions of an ancestor can form an *estoppel* as to his descendant, and I think a's that every man who has proved his devotion to his country, at the risk of his life in battle, in camp and in the field, sincerely and honestly as a true soldier, and not as a traitor, and not to embarras, and hinder operations, has established by the clearest, completest and most abundant proof possible, his right to be trusted as to the sincerity and honesty of his motives in any course of action or line of policy he may deem it proper to pursue in regard to present political matters. I think, too, if the advancement and prosperity of our distracted country can thereby be promoted, that no one should hesitate to vote with the Republicans; so that the simple question with me is whether we are likely to make anything by the operation? It seems that Col. Waddell's only argument for his conversion is contained in the question, "If I don't vote with them, where will I vote?" It is to be regretted that there was not a fuller report of his speech as it would be really interesting to know the premises from which and the steps by which *he* could arrive at Republican conclusions. It is true that all persons allowed to register ought to do so, and equally true that all persons allowed to do so ought to vote, but that it is the duty of every one to vote the Republican ticket, is, it seems to me, a perfect *non sequitur*.—What is the platform of the Republican Party? What is its creed and what its practice? Are they such as to invite our people to embrace them? Are such leaders at home and abroad as Holden, Settle, Thad. Stevens, and Judge Kelley, calculated to win the confidence of the people of the South? Is it possible to hope even, in ten years time, to induce the mass of our white people to unite with such men, in such professions and practices? No matter whether right or wrong to do so, politic or impolitic, will they do it? Statesmen should deal with men and things as they are, and not as they ought to be, and, therefore, if our white people can not be brought up to Republicanism all at once, although it may be best for them, it is plainly the part of wisdom not to attempt it all at once, but to begin with a small quantity at first and to gradually increase it as the strength and stomach of the patient will bear it, until the full dose of Republicanism can be taken at one gulp. Our people have each day shown a remarkable capacity for a larger dose. They have swallowed negro citizenship, negro testimony, negro equality before the law, negro suffrage, and are now ready to swallow negro association in the jury box and other public places, and by to-morrow's sun, will doubtless be prepared for confiscation—what more can be asked? If, then, the rights, both political and natural, and the legal *status* of the colored race be the real object of the Republicans, it is already, or soon will be, accomplished. Why, then, after having obtained the substance, do they so insultingly force upon us a mere matter of form by demanding that we enter into political affiliation with a party whose mission is ended, and whose name and members are personally offensive to us from past associations, and that too when the result must necessarily be full of evil; for while it is true that the mass of our white people cannot be persuaded to vote with the Republicans, it is equally true that the mass of our colored people can be persuaded to vote with them. Here, then, is at once a fruitful source of distrust, suspicion, misunderstanding, strife and enmity, surely and certainly, sooner or later, to end in a war of races, the horrors of which not even the survivors of the late war can picture to themselves. No sane, honest man can for a moment pretend to doubt the ability of the military authorities to secure the entire equality of the colord race, or pretend to believe there will be any attempt to prevent the earliest possible reconstruction of the State. Conscious that no such desire is entertained and that no such attempt will be made, we cannot help thinking that all the Republican operations in this State are directed solely to the personal aggrandizement of certain individuals. It has been alleged on their part, however, that the North will have no confidence in our loyalty until we entrust the administration of our State government into the hands of other men, and therefore that a Republican party organization is necessary. These other men, who have put themselves forward as best fitted to create faith in the Northern mind, in our loyalty, are such persons as W. W. Holden, Thos. Settle, Capt. C. S. A., Eugene Grissom, Capt. C. S. A., D. M. Carter, Col. C. S. A., Rev. Col. Sinclair, C. S. A., John Pool, a would be Brigadier General, C. S. A., and poor Starbuck, who has just been indicted by the U. S. Court for perjury in taking the "iron clad oath." These are the men who, according to their own showing, can soonest stimulate the growth of that "plant" of such proverbially "slow growth," who can act as the best moral *poudrette* for the cultivation of political confidence in the *Northern* mind.

But I have wandered further and written more than was my design.

BATTLES WITH THE INDIANS.

Battle Near Fort Harker—Indian Attack on the Railroad Employes—Great Excitement Along the Border.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, June 28, 1867.
9 o'clock P. M.

The report of General Custar's defeat, with the loss of seventy killed, lacks confirmation. The military authorities discredit the report.

Eleven men were killed by Indians near Fort Harker on Monday and Tuesday.

At seven A. M. yesterday the Indians attacked the camp of the railroad employes, eighteen miles west of Fort Harker, killing one man, wounding one and driving the whites back towards Fort Harker. Six Indians were killed.

Great excitement prevails on the border. General Crawford is collecting the militia and arms to arm the settlers on the border.

ATTACK ON FORT WALLACE—NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

FORT WALLACE, Kansas, June 22,
via SALINA, Kansas, June 27, 1867.

This Post was attacked by a body of about four hundred Indians. The garrison, consisting of forty men, belonging to the Third infantry and Seventh cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Hale; Sergeant Dummel and private Bacon, of the Seventh calvary, and privates Wooldroff and McNally, of the Third infantry, were killed.

John Haney and George Gaffney, and Joseph Windhouse and Patrick McCarty, of the Third Infantry, were mortally wounded. A number of horses and mules were also killed. The Indians lost twenty of their number, and after a hard fight were driven back. Another attack is imminent.

[Fort Wallace is located on Pond Creek, the south branch of the Smoky Hill river, and about ten miles northeast of the present terminus of the Union Pacific Railway, eastern division. It was called after General Wallace, and two years ago was known as "Pond Creek Station." There are accommodations for five hundred men, but owing to the constant Indian depredations, the few troops that should be at the fort are scattered over the road between Fort Hays and Denver, vainly trying to protect the overland stages from the attacks of the savages.]

Mexico—Occupation of Tampico by the Liberals.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28, 1867.
9 o'clock P. M.

Advices from Matamoras of the 19th inst. confirm the previous report that General Gomez, who had espoused the cause of Santa Anna, capitulated on the 8th inst. to General Peron, commanding the liberal forces before Tampico. The liberals occupied Tampico on the 9th inst.

THE 15TH OF MAY TO BE OBSERVED AS A NATIONAL FESTIVAL—THE EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN URGED BY THE PRESS—ESCOBEDO THREATENS TO DEPOSE JUAREZ.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28, 1867.

The *Picayune* has the following extracts from the Galveston *News* of the 24th inst., relating to Mexican affairs:

The 15th of May is to be hereafter observed as a grand national festival day in honor of the victory of the liberals over Maximilian.

The Mexican press is firm and unanimous in favor of the execution of Maximilian.

The liberals appear to be berating each other as to who were the greatest traitors to the republic, every Mexican apparently accusing every other one of treason.

It is stated that Escobedo has threatened to depose President Juarez should the latter not order the execution of Maximilian.

STATE NEWS.

A. & N. C. R. R.—We learn from the Newbern Journal of Commerce, that at a recent meeting of the Stockholders of this road an election was held for Directors for the ensuing year, and resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen: Col. Jno. D. Whitford, Dr. J. B. Hughes, and C. C. Clark, Esq., of Craven, and Jno. C. Washington, Esq., of Lenoir.

At a meeting of this Directory, subsequently held, Col. John D. Whitford was re-elected President.

Distressing Accounts from North Carolina.—We learn from one of our citizens, who has just returned from a visit to North Carolina, that a very large proportion of the several counties bordering on the Roanoke river, through which he traveled, is almost entirely under water, and that the cotton crop in that region will be greatly damaged, if not a total failure. We also hear similar accounts from other localities in the same State, as well as from other States further South.—Norfolk *Day Book*.

A Base Ball Convention is to meet in this city on the 3d of next month and the North Carolina railroad company will pass delegates to and from Raleigh at half the usual fare. Dr. Hawkins, the able president of the Raleigh and Gaston road, (who, by-the-by, is in the city) has shown an equally accommodating disposition.

Raleigh *Progress*.

Great Flood.—The Goldsboro' *Star* says: Neuse river has donned her holiday attire, and sweeps pomposly along, destroying crops, and blasting the prospects of the farmer throughout the land. At this point, great apprehension is being felt, not only for the growing crops, but for the health of our town and country. It is estimated by gentlemen acquainted with the location of the river crops, that in a distance of 15 miles, commencing about 10 miles above Goldsboro', that there is not, at this present moment, less than 2,000 acres of cotton under water, and the river continues to rise, with a prospect of more rain. From dark Wednesday night, to daylight Thursday morning, the river rose 20 inches.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.—The Board of Directors of this road held a meeting to day, in this city, and we are informed that the annual exhibit of receipts and expenditures were so satisfactory that a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared payable on the 15th August—five per cent. in cash and five per cent. in stock.

Undoubtedly no road in the country can boast of an officer superior to the present President, Dr. W. J. Hawkins. The results announced above are mainly attributable to his sagacity and management and the patient investigation which always precedes his action on questions affecting the interests of the corporation over which he presides. While we hear of the impoverished condition of nearly all the railroads in North Carolina, the Raleigh and Gaston improvement shows not only health, but opulence, and this at a period of much financial distress. These facts are the best possible illustrations of the consummate wise management and sagacity of Dr. Hawkins. It is but just to add that General Lewis, Major Vass and others of his staff, are efficient officers and worthy the posts they occupy.—Raleigh *Progress*.

Immense Rains—Great Destruction to Crops, &c.—It really seems as if the windows of Heaven had been literally opened during the past few weeks. Never before do we remember to have seen such a continual fall of rain, with so little intermission, for such a length of time.

The entire crop of Edgecombe county has suffered to an extent, from which there is but little hope of recovery.

This is more particularly the case in regard to the corn crop, which we are informed the farmers will be compelled to almost entirely plough up and replant.

We also understand that the wheat crop has been almost entirely destroyed, the larger portion of it having been cut and left in the field. It is certainly a gloomy prospect, and the present appearance of the weather would seem to indicate that we must expect it still gloomier.

Whole plantations are entirely submerged and in many localities the water extends uninterruptedly for miles.

Every one looks gloomy enough and with good cause, for if we are not blessed with a late and favorable fall, the prospect for great suffering and pecuniary embarrassment stares all in the face.

The line of Railroad has suffered severely—several places having washed away on the Wilmington and Weldon Road and two serious breaks on the branch, which will probably prevent any communication until Saturday.

The town is almost entirely water bound, only one way being left open to the outside world.

The freshet in the Tar is higher now than it has been since the memorable one of 1842, creating immense destruction along its entire banks.

The County Bridge at Rocky Mount was swept away on Friday. We are informed that Mr. William S. Battle has since established a Ferry at this point for the accommodation of the traveling public.

Teats Bridge, some miles lower down has also been seriously injured and all travel suspended over it for the time being.

The Bridge at this place still remains secure, though many fears were entertained at the time for its safety.

"Tis an ill wind that blows nobody Good." Numerous Ferries have been established by enterprising Freedmen, and we suppose, are handsomely paying the proprietors.

In the absence of Railroad communications, Mr. Geo. B. Lipscombe has put on a line of Hacks between this place and Rocky Mount, which must be highly remunerative, judging from the number of passengers daily transported.

As we go to press the river is still rising rapidly and has every indication of being the largest freshet on record.

The Bridge is now in great danger and shows signs of weakness in several places. We sincerely trust it may be able to weather the storm.—Tarboro' *Southerner*.

Help for the Starving.—The Rev. Mr. Crowder states that the following sums have been left at the office of J. G. Williams & Co., in response to the call issued by him a few days ago, for help for the starving poor of this vicinity. Other contributions are asked for: St. Mary's school $20; C. Dewey $5; T. H. Selby $5; Hon. W. H. Battle $5; W. E. Anderson $5; J. G. Williams $5; Prof. Kerr $20.—Raleigh *Progress*.

Conference of Ministers.—A Conference of the Ministers of the M. E. Church, for this (the Wadesboro') district, will be held at this place beginning Wednesday, last of July, and embracing the first Sunday in August, to take action relative to lay representation. Owing to his appointments it will be out of Bishop Pierce's power to be present. In fact, the Bishop will not be able to visit this district at all this fall.—Wadesboro' *Argus*.

A Little Boy Killed.—We regret to learn that little Austin, son of the Rev. J. T. Cuithrell, fell in a well on the corner of Fisher and Lee streets yesterday evening, and was killed. It was the result of imprudence on the part of the thoughtless child. The fact is, the wells in the city should be so inclosed as to render such accidents impossible. Our city authorities have a responsibility resting upon them in such matters.—Salisbury *Banner*.

Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind.—The session of this institution closed the present week, and the pupils have been sent to their respective homes. During the late term, there were ninety-three pupils in attendance,—a larger number than at any previous period and one quite as large as the present facilities of the institution will admit. Additional applications are being constantly received, and it is to be hoped that such arrangements will be made to enlarge the capacity of the institution, as to afford its inestimable benefits to all that class of unfortunates for whom the noble charity was designed.

We learn that the Board of Directors have granted the excellent Principal, Mr. Palmer, leave of absence during the month of July. Sickness in his family compels him to visit the Springs of Virginia for a few weeks.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

The University.—There were highly interesting meetings of the Trustees of this venerable institution at the Executive office, in this city, on Thursday and yesterday. Business of much importance was transacted.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

What Weldon Needs.—Capital, ingenuity, enterprise and industry. With these she can accomplish wonders. With these a dozen or more factories can be put in operation. With these she can build up a home market. With these she may become a wealthy—great and happy people. Let every one do what he can to *bring them in*.

Weldon *Slate*.

Concert and Festival.—The receipts at the "Concert and Festival" for the benefit of the Episcopal Church, were large, but we have not been able to obtain the exact amount. We feel confident that the net profits did not fall below $330.

New Bern *Jour. of Com.*

Telegraph Line via the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad.—We observe that the line of telegraph put up along the Seaboard railroad by the Western Union Telegraph company, is progressing very fast. Most of the poles are planted and the line from here to Weldon will be in working order in a very short time. This branch is put up as the shortest route in order to make a through connection from New York to the far South. The railroad company has no interest in the work and merely give the right of way.

Norfolk *Journal*. 29*th ult*.

Pamlico Point, Pamlico Sound, North Carolina.—Official information is hereby given that the light-station at Pamlico Point, Pamlico Sound, N. C., having been restored, its light will be exhibited on the evening of the 20th instant.

No change has been made in the character of the light. It is a Fresnel lens of the fifth order, fixed, and should be seen, in clear weather, a distance of 11 miles.

Norfolk *Journal*, 29*th ult*.

Pardoned.—It will be gratifying to their many friends to learn that the President has pardoned Ex-Gov. Clarke of Edgecombe, and Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., of Orange.

Raleigh *Sentinel*, July 2.

Distressing News from North Carolina.—In addition to the various news of losses and disasters to the growing crops in Eastern North Carolina, contained in the papers, a gentleman who has just returned from Rocky Mount, in Edgecombe county, gives us a few particulars. The low ground appears to have been completely overflowed, the water having risen two feet higher than was ever known before, and all the public bridges have been swept away. The freshet in Tar river had inflicted immense damage. In Battle's factory, at the Falls, the water was 42 inches high on the floors, all the looms were submerged, and the water was still rising when our informant left. All the grain mills of the country are believed to be swept away, and immense loss and personal distress must ensue. It is painful for us to chronicle so much loss to the people of that section.

Norfolk *Day Book*.

The City.—We should like to see a census of Raleigh taken. It is very evident to the most superficial observer that its population is steadily increasing, and is now much larger than it was prior to the war. The suburbs are being greatly extended, and many of the tenements on the outskirts of the City, though small, are neat and pleasant cottages.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

Two Men Sentenced.—We learn from the Goldsboro' *News* that, at a special term of the Superior Court for Lenoir, held in Kinston last week, Judge Warren presiding, two men, Thomas and James Brinkley, were tried and convicted of the crime of murder, and sentenced to be hung on the 11th of July next. Since his conviction, Thomas Brinkley has made a full confession of his guilt, and acquits James Brinkley of any participation in the crime.

A petition is on foot asking for Executive interference in behalf of James Brinkley. Attorneys W. G. Morrissey, Rasberry and Jno. N. Washington appeared for prisoners—Solicitor Faircloth and John F. Wooten, Esq., for the State.

Later information states that the Governor has respited James Brinkley until the 9th of August. It is thought the Governor will feel warranted in granting to this man a complete pardon.

Friends of Temperance.—The Supreme Council of the Friends of Temperance was in session in Petersburg, last week. Among the new officers elected are the following gentlemen from this State, viz: Associate President, Gen. R. B. Vance; Secretary, Rev. John N. Andrews; Conductor, Capt. W. H. Young; Sentinel, Major Exum Lewis.

Baptizing.—We understand from a gentleman who was present, that over thirty colored people were baptized yesterday morning in the Neuse river, near the railroad wharf. Near the place is a plank wharf which was so much crowded that a portion of it gave way, and ten or twelve of the lookers on were very unexpectedly immersed themselves.

Newbern *Journal of Com.*

The Military Liquor Law—Interview with Gen. Sickles.

At twelve o'clock on yesterday, Messrs. Hastie, Cobia, Marshall, Bates and Gen. Gurney, a Committee of the Charleston Board of Trade, representing the mercantile interests of this city, waited on Gen. Sickles to confer with him in relation to those portions of General Orders No. 32 which refer to transactions in spirituous liquors.

The several members of the Committee explained to Gen. Sickles the losses, inconveniences and annoyances that might be expected to arise from the execution of his order, and Mr. Hastie presented a statement of them in writing.

General Sickles said that his purpose in issuing the order was to curtail the consumption of ardent liquors in irresponsible bar-rooms, so as to avoid any danger of riot or disorder in the district during the registration and following elections. He said that he believed that in Charleston all these things might be avoided and that the municipal officers and police would in all cases be sufficient to pseserve the peace. This, however he thought, would not be the case in the country districts, and he could make no exception in favor of this city. He said that the measure was intended to be a temporary one, and would be in force for several months.

The Committee was in consultation with General Sickles for nearly two hours; and before they left, General Sickles informed them that he would reply in writing to the written communication handed him by Mr. Hastie.—Charleston *Mercury* 25*th inst*.

Murder of a Child.

Sommerville, N. J., June 29.—This morning, it is alleged, Jake Van Arsdale killed a little son of Andrew Beard, living about three miles south of this place. The boy went to Van Arsdale's room to call him to breakfast, when it is charged he jumped out of bed, seized the child and cut his throat from ear to ear. Van Arsdale tried hard to escape, but was overtaken and brought to this place. He is now lodged in the county jail.

A High Tribute to the Character of Gen. Lee.

In a long editorial article calling for the donation of £10,000 to Washington College, by the friends and admirers of Gen. Lee in England, the London Standard of August 17th, speaks of him as follows:

There is no living hero—there are none, if any, whose name shines with the purest lustre in history—whose character has commanded so high a tribute of affection and admiration from their friends, of respect and honor from their foes, as that of Gen. Lee. No life more perfectly heroic, no reputation more untarnished even by the minor blemishes which are not uncommonly found in union with the highest heroism, has ever been connected with a great national struggle. No shade of vanity or egotism, nothing of the self-will or petulence so often characteristic of conscious genius, no tinge of affection, no taint even of the pride almost inseparable for ordinary greatness as mind, which can endure everything but humiliation, and regards submission as disgrace, alloy the simple grandeur of the Virginian soldier's nature.

A piety without the slightest shadow of Pharisaism, a sense of duty to which the sacrifice of every personal feeling and interest appears a matter of course, have marked his whole course and guided his every public act, whether as a soldier or a citizen. A family connection and the nearest living representative of the great champion of American Independence, General Lee has been the Washington of the Confederate war; like Washington, a man "whom envy did not hate," but without even the one dark stain of doubt, it not of dishonor, which the death of Major Andre has left on the memory of his prototype. No more "selfless man and stainless gentleman" ever lived; no soldier ever set a more admirable example of the soldierly virtues of honor, chivalric generosity, and manly simplicity; no great man ever retired into obscurity, after witnessing alike the ruin of his cause and the destruction of his private fortune, with more of Christian patience and unshaken fortitude.

Of his military achievements we need not speak. It is enough to say that nearly all his victories were won against enormous odds, and that his four years' defence of Virginia has few parallels in history as an example of great results accomplished with small means and a fearful disadvantage.

What is now more interesting to remember is the personal character of the man, as displayed in the various exigencies of that trying struggle; the simple honesty and kindly feeling which prompted him to console his soldiers as they recoiled from the cannon-crowned heights of Gettysburg, with the assurance, "It is all my fault;" the unaffected self-depreciation which pronounced, when Stonewall Jackson fell, "I could wish, for the sake of our cause, that I had been disabled rather than you;" the Christian chivalry, which no outrage could provoke to retaliation; which, after Virginia had been rendered a desert, withheld the army that invaded Pennsylvania from inflicting the most trival injury on person or property which, when his own estates had been plundered, ravaged and confiscated, took care to protect the houses and property of his enemies; the horror of useless bloodshed which withstood the cry for retribution excited by the murder of Southern prisoners in cold blood, and supported the resolve of the President that unless the actual murderers were taken, no blood should be shed but on the field of battle; the touching unselfishness of his last words to his disbanding army, on the sorrowful 9th of April, "I have done my best for you." But it was when all was over—when the chief of a great and long victorious army was a private man and a paroled prisoner—that the peculiar greatness of General Lee's nature shines out with unequalled brightness.

Negro Juries.

The following is an extract from the letter of a gentlemen residing in Houston, Texas, to his brother:

A negro man had hired himself to Mr. A. for $15 per month, and at the expiration of ten months sued Mr. A. for $150. A admitted the contract as alleged by the negro, and admitted that the negro had worked for him the length of time for which the negro claimed wages. The case was submitted to the negro jury, under the charge of the Court, and to the astonishment of all present they brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $110. The judge told them he did not see how they could render such a verdict; that the negro plaintiff was clearly entitled, by the admission of Mr. A., to $150. A large, dirty, greasy negro juryman raised up in the jury box, and with much gravity informed his Honor that $11 per month was all the negroe's services were worth; that he knew the plaintiff to be a trifling, lazy scoundrel, and that the jury would not allow him any more.

The white man (Mr. A.) of course has no cause for complaint at the verdict. But this is a sample of their ideas of law and facts. God protect me from such juries! At the close of the first week of Court in Houston, the negro jury were paid off at the rate of $2 per day for their services as jurors. And on the Monday morning following, when court opened, the negroes literally beseiged the court house to get upon the jury. One old crippled negro stopped the judge on his way to court, and begged for a place on the jury, urging his crippled and almost helpless condition as a reason why he should be selected; and further, proposed to take the job of sitting on the jury by the year. When the judge informed him that the court would be in session only three or four weeks, he seemed to think that this was only an artful dodge of his Honor to avoid closing the contract, and ingeniously proposed to take the job by the year at one dollar per day! This is the pure and undefiled channel through which verdicts now flow.

MEXICO.

Capture of the City of Mexico—Santa Anna in the Hands of the Liberals—Insult to the American Flag.

New Orleans, June 29.—An Austrian steam sloop-of-war arrived at Southwest Pass this morning, and landed a telegraphic despatch for the Austrian Government.—Her national ensign was draped in deep mourning. The reticence of her officers is regarded as significant. They, however, report that Mexico was captured on the 20th by the Liberals though particulars had not reached Vera Cruz at the time of sailing.

The Mexican schooner Atlas also arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi this morning, having on board twenty exiled Mexican Imperialists, who had been peremptorily banished. Among them are several military officers.

They report that Santa Anna was transferred to the steamer Virginia, at Vera Cruz, and conveyed to Sisal. On arrival there a Mexican gunboat demanded the person of Santa Anna. The captain refused to surrender him, when they threatened to fire on the Virginia. The captain told them they could take him by force, as he was not armed. He then spread the American ensign on the gangway. The Mexicans trod on the flag, seized Santa Anna, and thrust him in their boat, and took him to Campeachy, where he was confined as a prisoner of war.

Campeachy is in the hands of the Liberals, who are shooting, hanging, and expelling Imperial sympathisers.

Greely thinks that Hinton Rowan Helper does not like the niggers because he is a "poor white." This is the burden of the *Tribune's* criticism of "Nojoque."

From the New York World.

The Cotton Trade.

Of all the nations abroad, England is the one whose power and prosperity rests most upon cotton; and which was most dependent upon this country for a supply of the article, until the war here cut off her supply and compelled her to cultivate the plant within the limits of her own possessions.

The countries which are the most successful in cultivating cotton next to the United States, and whose growths have, for years, been placed by the side of our own in foreign markets—but with only a small degree of success—are Brazil, Egypt, and the East Indies. These countries having had experience in the cultivation of the staple, and possessing facilities for its production proportionate to the extent of the consumption, it only remained for them, on the withdrawal of their successful American rival, to extend their operations and increase their facilities to the highest degree within their power. This they did when it became apparent that the United States would not be likely to resume the leading place in the markets for several years after the breaking out of the rebellion. There was little risk in directing all available capitol and labor to this end. The mills of England were closed; her people and her ships were idle; her stock on hand was exhausted, and her commerce—her best prop—was suffering at the rate of nearly one hundred millions a year. She could well afford to take cotton from all quarters of the world and at any cost. She could afford to take under the government protection and assistance the cultivation of cotton in her own Indies, and send skill, and capital to energize and increase the efforts of Egypt.

But the growths of all these countries could not stand before the American cotton, previous to the war; nor can they, by any possible means, do so now, the moment the South is capable of producing a full crop. As long as we produce a bare million and a half or two millions of bales, foreign growths can retain the field and furnish England with the bulk of the cotton she requires for consumption; but no longer.

In 1860, when American cotton was selling in the Liverpool market at eleven and a half cents per pound, Brazilian was asking fifteen and a half cents; Egyptian the same figure, and West Indian fifteen cents: and in the year 1864, in the same market, when American cotton was scarce and prices were up, it was sold at fifty-five cts. per pound, against fifty-six asked for Brazilian; fifty-five for Egyptian and fifty-four for West Indian. This, it should be remembered, was at a time when all the American cotton England could get was by running the blockade; and with all its extreme scarcity and with the great risk in obtaining the article, it could sell for one cent a pound less than the Brazilian. The Egyptian crop of 1864 was about two hundred and ninety thousand bales of four hundred pounds to the bale, and the East Indian crop, for the same year, about six hundred and seventy-five thousand bales, of like weight. Of the entire quantity of cotton consumed by Great Britain in 1860, fully nine-tenths was from the United States, and the remainder drawn from Brazil, Egypt, the East and West Indies. Of the quantity taken up by the continent, about sevety-five per cent. was American and the balance East Indian. In 1864, of course, the quantity contributed by this country was a mere bagatelle compared with the results of former years. Yet, while Great Britain paid in 1860 about two hundred and five millions of dollars for four and a half million bales—which comprised all the cotton she purchased in that year—at an average price of eleven and a half cents per pound, she actually paid in 1864 over four hundred and twelve millions of dollars for about two and two-third million bales, at an average price of about forty-five cents. In this latter year, the sum paid on American cotton was forty million dollars on seventy million pounds, against one hundred and fifteen million dollars on about one billion pounds paid in the former year. In 1864, the supply was drawn from all quarters of the globe; East India furnishing the largest quantity, Egypt being next in order, and the United States following. England paid the East Indies over one hundred and seven millions for cotton that year, and Egypt more than sixty-six millions; neither of which countries received more than six and a quarter millions in 1860. While the continent consumed seven hundred and fourteen million pounds in 1860, it used but three hundred and sixty-eight million pounds in 1864; and while in the former year it paid us over sixty millions of money, in the latter year it paid but little to us, and paid one hundred and sixty millions to other nations. In the great cry for cotton sent forth by England, and the stimulus imparted by the exorbitant price, even China and Japan increased their supply to fifty million pounds in 1864.

These facts and figures will serve to exhibit to the people of this country the money influence of the staple, its importance as an item of commerce among nations, the loss to England caused by the termination of her supply from this country, the immense loss to the South in being cut off from the purchases of the world during the war, and the disaster her greatest interest has sustained in the movements of competitors to establish a successful foothold in the market during her disabled condition. The South has nothing serious to fear from her rivals in cotton production, unless her crops annually fall much short for several years, by reason of the worm or wet season, or from her failure to establish a satisfactory labor system; provided, indeed, we except a long continuance of high prices. If prices continue above twenty-five cents for eight or ten years, it is probable that she will sustain heavy and even irreparable damage; but if she can throw two and a-half million bales in the market per year within three years from this date, the balance will be cast in her favor, she will promptly resume her lost place in the markets.

Let her bend all her energies to effect this result, and not become discouraged by obstacles which she should firmly face and surmount—which she can surmount, and which must be surmounted by her, sooner or later. It had better be at the start than at a distant day, when the hundreds of millions which should be collected to her coffers are distributed among foreign nations.

Last year the crop was reduced by the worm and wet to a one-third yield; some planters largely lost and the people became discouraged. Many declared their intention to abandon cotton and put in corn.—To do this would be suicidal, and the South would realize the fact only too late. The whole section ought to rise to a comprehension of the interests at stake.

The results of the current year are sufficient to show the utter mistake of diminishing the cultivation of cotton. The crops everywhere, and of all kinds, promise abundance, and the capital, labor, and soil which produced a million and a half bales last year would produce three and a half million bales this year. This means restoration of prosperity at a rapid rate to the South. Let her reflect upon it, and weigh well a decision to relinquish, even to the smallest extent, the cultivation of this great controlling staple.

The Catholic *Mirror* announces that Archbishop Spalding's health is much improved.

Beast Butler says very truly that the court in Washington is trying Mrs. Surratt and not her son.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Washington, D. C., July 2—P. M.

The arrivals of Legislators is watched with intense anxiety. The chances of a failure to secure a quorum seems increasing.

Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary committee has arrived. They had Stanbery and Speed before them, but it is understood the evidence is of but little importance.

Horace Greeley publishes his evidence—he says that he had no communication whatever with the President or members of the Cabinet, nor with Mr. Davis, regarding signing the bond.

The extreme Radicals held a small caucus last night at Willard's Hotel. A more general caucus will be held to-night.

The President has never been officially notified of or seen Sheridan's letter to Gen. Grant.

The Cabinet session to-day is reported as somewhat stormy. Stanton supporting his views vigorously. The affairs in Sheridan's district, it is said, monopolized the session.

To-night's train improves the prospects for a quorum. Speaker Colfax expresses himself confidently of a quorum in his House. There are twenty three Senators present—within four of a quorum.

From Missouri.

St. Louis, July 2—P. M.

A letter from General Sherman to Gen. Hancock says: We must remain on the defensive, but follow the Indians up and attack them on all possible occasions. We must clear them out between Platte and Arkansas, and then move in force on them beyond those rivers.

From California.

San Francisco, July 2—P. M.

Alvin Flanders, radical, was elected Congressional delegate from Washington Territory.

Markets.

New York, July 2—6 P. M.

Cotton easier—sales of 900 bales at 26@26¼ cts. Flour $6 73@$10 00; Southern $9 50@$13 25.—Wheat heavy; new white Georgia $3 35@$3 50. Corn firm; in demand and unchanged. Pork firm at $21 15. Lard 11⅞@12⅛. Whiskey quiet and steady. Rice quiet. Sugar firm. Naval stores steady. Turpentine 59@60 cents. Rosin $3 25@$8. Freights quiet.

Stocks strong. Gold 138½. Five-twenties of '63, coupons, 110¾; Tennessee sixes, new issue, 63⅞.

Baltimore, July 2—6 P. M.

Cotton very dull. Coffee firm. Sugar closed active, prime 13¼@13½. Flour dull and irregular. Wheat dull; new white $2 25@2 40, quality inferior. Corn steady, white $1 06@1 10, mixed $1 02@1 05, yellow $1 05@1 06, mixed Western $1. Bacon, bulk shoulders 9 cents, sides 11½, clear sides 13½, shoulders 10½@10¾. Pork, lard and whiskey unchanged.

Charleston, June 2—6 P. M.

Cotton steady—middling 24½@25 cents. Sales of 70 bales. Receipts 260 bales.

Savannah, July 2—6 P. M.

Cotton dull and nominal with but a small business doing—low middling 22½ cents. Receipts 123 bales.

Augusta, July 2—6 P. M.

Cotton more active—sales 192 bales; middling 23 cents.

STATEMENT of the principal articles of Produce exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the months of April, May and June, 1867, compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with Exports of the preceding three months:

ARTICLES.		Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	Crude Turpentine, "	Tar, "	Pitch, "	Cotton, bales	Cotton Yarn, lbs.	Cotton Sheeting, "	Peanuts, bbls.	Timber, P. F. feet	Timber, R. "	Shingles, M.	Staves, Juniper, "	Staves, Oak, "		
New York.	April	5,203	1,887	28,300	156	82	727	1,642	24	41	75,000	546,854	257,004	150,000	85,000	181,691
	May	681	5,433	1,000	5,418	132										61,000
	June	814	6,124	1,000	2,680											144,310
	Total	6,698	13,444	30,300	8,254	370	727	1,642	24	41	75,000	546,854	257,004	150,000	85,000	386,001
Boston.	April	538				78										
	May				323											
	June				680											
	Total	538			1,003	78										
Phila.	April	20,000			30											
	May				323											
	June				2,680											
	Total	20,000			3,033											
Baltimore.	April					123										
	May															
	June															
	Total					123										
Washington, D. C.	April															
	May															
	June															
	Total															
Bordentown, N. J.	April															
	May															
	June															
	Total															
New Haven, Ct.	April															
	May															
	June															
	Total															
Norwich, Ct.	April															
	May															
	June															
	Total															
Middletown, Ct.	April															
	May															
	June															
	Total															
Allyn's Point, Ct.	April															
	May															
	June															
	Total															
New Bedford, Mass.	April															
	May															
	June	15														
	Total	15														
Total June.	April															
	May				45											
	June				65											
	Total				110											
Total May.	April				22											
	May				20											
	June															
	Total				42											
Total April.	April															
	May															
	June				15											
	Total				15											
Total June.	April															
	May															
	June				20											
	Total				20											
Total first quarter.	April															
	May															
	June															
	Total															
Total 2d quarter.	April															
	May															
	June															
	Total															
Total 3 Months	April															
	May															
	June															
	Total															
Total previous 3 mos January, February & March.	April															
	May															
	June															
	Total															
Liverpool.	April															
	May															
	June															
	Total															
Havana.	April															
	May															
	June															
	Total															
Barbadoes.	April															
	May															
	June															
	Total															
Jeremie, Hayti.	April															
	May															
	June															
	Total															
Total June.	April															
	May															
	June															
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Total May.	April															
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Total April.	April															
	May															
	June															
	Total															
Total first quarter.	April															
	May															
	June															
	Total															
Total 2d quarter.	April															
	May															
	June															
	Total															
Grand Total for April, May and June.																
Grand Total for January, February and March.																

COASTWISE. FOREIGN. FOR 6 MONTHS, 1867.

From Washington.

The Rumor of Gen. Sheridan's Removal—The Judiciary Committee and Impeachment—Witnesses Called, &c.

Washington, June 28.—A telegram received here to day from New Orleans indicates that it is believed in that city that General Sheridan has been relieved and is to be succeeded in command of the fifth military district by General Rossean. It appears that the report comes from military officers in New Orleans, who, it is supposed, got their information through the commander of the department.

There is, however, no shadow of foundation for the report that Gen. Sheridan will be relieved, nor have the President and members of his cabinet enter ained the idea of supplanting the commander of the fifth district, by the assignment of Gen. Rousseau to that command, General Sheridan will not be disturbed, but some of his acts, such as the appointment of the levee commissioners, are to be revoked during the coming week.

The only witnesses before the judiciary committee to-day was Miss Anna Surratt, the purport of whose testimony is not made public. No witnesses are summoned for to-morrow, but some have been summoned for Monday, among them Mr. Horace Greely, who is called to testify with reference to the Jefferson Davis bail bond, and conversation with the President, the Attorney General and other government officers about the trial of or failure to try Mr. Davis.

Data.

National Bank Regulations.

Washington, June 28.—General Spinner, United States Treasurer, has addressed an official letter to the cashier of a national bank in New Hampshire, in which he states that after the failure of a national bank all its relations are changed as a bank. It has nothing more to do with its notes, whether mutilated or perfect. The United States as the legal endorser in effect becomes the maker of the notes and undertakes to redeem all the notes of such defunct or defaulting National bank as may be presented at this office for payment.

This obligation is conclusive upon the government, whether the securities lodged for the purpose with the treasurer are sufficirnt or not. I, in effect, become not only the cashier of such defaulting national bank, but become the trustee of all its creditors, and am compelled to see that the interests of its creditors and of the government are fully protected. Such notes stand in the same relation to the public as the notes issued by the United States, and will be subject to the same rules in their redemption.

King George, of Bonny, an authentic anthropophagus, is going to the Exposition.

The Marquis of Hastings is reported to have won $100,000 in a London "Hell."

Corwin's bedstead factory and Bachelor's plug factory, in Lowell, Mass., were burned Thursday. Loss, $60,000.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

Beeswax, ℔ 32 @ 34
Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs. 8 50 @10 00
Bricks, ℔ M.....10 00 @15 00
Barrels, Sp'ts T., each. 2nd hand..3 00 @ 3 75
New.....4 25 @ 4 50
Candles, ℔ lb.,
Tallow.....18 @ 20
Adamantine. 23 @ 26
Sperm.....50 @ 55
Coffee, ℔ lb.,
Java.....40 @ 00
Laguayra....28 @ 30
Rio.....24 @ 26
St. Domingo.24 @ 27
Cotton, ℔ lb.
Ord. to Mid'g 20 @ 23
Strict Mid'g 00 @ 24
Cotton Bagging,
Gunny, ℔ yd 25 @ 00
Dundee.....20 @ 00
Rope, ℔ lb....10 @ 12½
Corn Meal, ℔ bushel..1 45 @ 1 50
Domestics,
Sheeting, ℔ yard.....18½@ 19
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb 2 10 @ 2 25
Feathers, ℔ lb.....75 @ 80
Fish, ℔ bbl.,
Mackerel,
No. 1...00 00 @22 00
No. 2...20 00 @20 00
No. 3...17 50 @18 00
Mullets... 6 00 @ 8 00
Herring,
East.....5 00 @ 7 00
N.C.roe,10 50 @12 00
do cut, 7 50 @ 8 00
do gross, 6 50 @ 7 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb. 9 @ 10
Flour, ℔ bbl., Northern
Family..13 00 @16 00
Superfine.10 00 @11 00
Fine.....9 00 @9 50
Glue, ℔ lb..24 @ 25
Gunny Bags.35 @ 45
Guano, Peruvian,
Per ton. 00 00 @ 90 00
Land Plaster, ℔ ton.....18 00
Grain, ℔ bushel,
Corn.....1 25 @ 1 27½
Oats.....00 @ 90
Peas, Cow.0 00 @ 1 75
Rice, rough2 25 @ 2 50
Carolina,....12 @ 12½
East India...11 @ 12
Hides, ℔ lb.,
Green.....5½@ 6
Dry.....13 @ 14
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.,
Eastern...2 00 @ 2 25
Northern..1 75 @ 1 80
Iron, ℔ lb.,
English, ass'd 8 @ 10
American, ref.0 @ 10
American, sheer.....9 @ 10
Swede.....10 @ 12
Hoop, ℔ ton. 155 00@160 00
Liquors, ℔ gal., (dom.)
Whiskey,
Bourbon...2 00 @ 4 00
N. E. Rum 3 00 @ 4 00
Gin.....4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy...4 00 @ 9 00
Lumber, (River,
Fl'r Bds..15 00 @18 00
Wide do .10 00 @12 00
Scantling 8 00 @10 00
Lime, ℔ bbl.0 00 @ 0 00
From store 1 80 @ 2 00
Molasses, ℔ gallon,
Cuba.....52½@ 53½
Sugar house.52½@ 55
Syrup.....60 @ 1 00
Naval Stores,
Turpentine ℔

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867.

The Tendency of the Times.

We have had frequent cause to deplore the evil effects of the spirit of fanaticism now abroad in the country. In high and low places—in State and Federal affairs—there is a rapidly depreciating tendency in the Government. Civil and military officials seem to temper their administration more to suit the popular feeling or in the interests of a political party, than is consistent with the public good or their own duty.

The most remarkable case of the length to which personal vanity and party spirit will mislead a person is shown in the reply of General SHERIDAN to General GRANT in reference to the order of the President to extend the time of registration in Louisiana—a reply at once disrespectful to the War Department, to General GRANT and to the President of the United States. This letter we published yesterday.

If this example of insubordination is permitted to go unpunished, discipline for all time to come is destroyed in the army, and many aspiring subordinate, will emulate the example of this gallant soldier in paying disrespect to and openly insulting superior officers. General GRANT cannot endorse the arrogant conduct of this officer, but it will shock the high and refined sense of official propriety entertained by the great commander, as it has done violence to the popular sense of the country.

The Northern press are much excited in reference to this matter, and we propose, in lieu of any further views of our own, to select a few extracts from our exchanges.

The *National Intelligencer*, in commenting upon this letter, says:

"Any soldier, however, high or humble, who refuses to execute the order of a superior, however respectfully, subjects himself to a court-martial for disobedience. In this instance General Sheridan has manifested unquestionable disrespect to a superior officer.

1st. He has been disrespectful to the War Department, through which the order was transmitted.

2d. He is disrespectful to General Grant.

3d. He is disrespectful and insubordinate to the President of the United States—the Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the United States.

"It is true that the President has not been so explicit and definite in his order as he might and probably should have been. He should not have left anything in reference to the time when registration should cease to the discretion of the subordinate. His order should have been decisive, admitting no discretion, no controversy, but imperatively directing how the law should be executed, particularly after he had been sustained by the opinions of the Attorney General, and of all of his Cabinet advisers except one. But this has nothing to do with the main question. Gen. Sheridan's despatch is not only disrespectful, it is insolent. Its publication by telegraph from New Orleans simultaneously with its transmission by telegraph to Washington was an act of intolerable insolence. It is, in fact, a despatch to the Republican leaders, and not to Gen. Grant.

"General Sheridan was appointed as a subordinate military officer by the President to execute a certain law, the execution of which was confided to the President, as the head of the military organization of the country. It is no more the right or duty of Gen. Sheridan to assume to himself the privilege of disregarding the orders of his superior in reference to the execution of this law than for a simple lieutenant, or even a private soldier, to set up his opinion against that of his General commanding in reference to obeying any military order given to him.

"It is not the province of General Sheridan to argue against the obedience to an order that his construction of law is better than the law officer of the Government, or that his rule in regard to registration in Louisiana is preferable to that prescribed by the Attorney General of the United States, and approved by all but one of the President's constitutional advisers, and adopted by the President himself as Commander-in-Chief. For him to oppose his individual opinion under such circumstances, and to decline to obey the order given, is gross disrespect to a superior officer, and should be so regarded and treated, if military subordination is to be maintained.

"It matters not what may have been the President's opinions of the measure in question before it became a law, any more than it does to a lieutenant under General Sheridan's command what may have been the General's opinions of any order before it was issued. It is not the place nor the privilege of General Sheridan to set himself up as the judge over his superior officer, and to countermand his orders because he differs in opinion about them. This is the very essence of insubordination, and unless it is cured now there will no longer be anything like subordination in the army of the United States. Any private soldier may, with the same right, say: I differ in opinion with my superior officer, and will not obey him, but will go before the country with a letter addressed to partisan passions and bid defiance to army discipline.

"Even the most furious of the Congressional Radical cabal dare not sustain this insubordination, for by that act they will at once and for all time utterly destroy all discipline in the army, and convert it into a simple armed mob, in which every private soldier will be entitled to obey or disobey an order given him, as his own opinions or caprices may dictate.

The New York *Times*, a Radical organ, in a desperate effort to gloss over this conduct of General SHERIDAN, really administers to him a severe rebuke. It says:

Gen. Sheridan certainly pays very little attention to the forms of decorum in his relations to his superiors. His dispatch to General Grant on the subject of registration sails as near the edge of absolute insubordination as anything of the kind we have seen lately. Being directed through the War Department to extend the time for registration in Louisiana until August 1, unless he has "some good reasons to the contrary," he assigns his reasons for not doing it without further orders.

"If he is *ordered* to extend the time, he will do so. But he takes occasion to say that the Attorney General's opinion "opens a broad macadamized road for perjury and fraud to travel on." He "regrets to *differ* with the President,"—but takes occasion to say that he has been ordered to execute a law to which the President has been in bitter antagonism! This is certainly very unusual and extraordinary language. We remember no parallel to it in recent military history.—If Gen. Sheridan were engaged in a popular canvass, he might, perhaps properly make such an issue with the President.—But he is holding an appointment under the President, and is directed, as a subordinate officer of the army, to execute a certain law of the land. How can he sit in judgment upon the orders he receives from the President in regard to the performance of this duty? What right has he to recognize—still less to assign as a reason for protesting against the President's orders—the President's opinion on the subject before the law was passed? Suppose every army officer should thus assume the right to sit in judgment on the orders he receives, and to hold up the President's private opinions as a reason for hesitating to obey his orders?

"In this matter, as in his letters about the removal of Gov. Welles, Gen. Sheridan shows a great deal more of temper than is becoming the position he holds. The public will sympathize with his anxiety lest the law of Congress shoud be evaded, and the purpose for which it was passed substantially defeated. But we believed they would prefer to await the legitimate and regular action of Congress to correct the evils, rather than permit individual officers to reject the authority of their superiors and execute the law according to their own judgment and wishes. Such an example, set by a General of so high position and popularity as Sheridan, would be full of danger to the public service.

"We presume General Grant will satisfy General Sheridan that it is not within his province as yet to overrule the orders he may receive through the regular channels of the War Department."

The Washington *Union* sees in this action the beginning of the end of an attempt to entirely sweep out of existence the civil authority of the Government, and calls the matter to the attention of the people in the following significant language:

"An official dispatch was received from New Orleans this day and sent to the Attorney General, which announces the refusal of General Sheridan to obey the orders of President Johnson, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. In this we have the beginning of the end, or the inauguration of a bloody revolution to sweep the entire country with fire and sword.

"The people must now take a stand for or against the perpetuation of their government, and the moment has surely arrived when each and every man must determine for himself whether he will sustain the President of the United States in the legitimate exercise of the constitutional functions of his Supreme office for the promotion of the peace and welfare of the whole country, or rally to the support of a disorganizing and disaster-begetting faction represented in the person of an over-ambitious individual arrayed in the shining brass-buttons of a subordinate, and panting for the oportunity to overleap all legal authority, and all the bounds and realms of propriety to stand proclaimed the master of a *coup d'etat*, a pocket edition of Napoleon. High times, indeed, when Master Phil. Sheridan shall so forget the first duty of *an officer and a soldier*.

"Let the President return at once to his office, relieve and arrest the contumacious subordinate and assert his own Executive powers. The people will peremptorily demand this, and if he shall do it, as we believe he will, he may *rely upon their patriotism sustaining him with their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.*"

We may indeed ponder seriously as to the end of all this. The swift current of events is rapidly bearing the ship of State to unknown and untried channels, and when it is entirely too late to avert the destruction of the vessel, its crew may first become alarmed for their safety.

Orthodox and Heterodox.

Politics, like other distinctions which divide society, has its tenets and heresies, and the causes which operate to proclaim one orthodox and denounce the other as heterodox, are similar, and frequently success is mistaken for authority to control matters entirely beyond the province of any human organization. Upon the principle that the end justifies the means, the grossest violations of law and the utter disregard of associated or individual rights are approved, if the true doctrines are promulgated and established. Success, the foundation of power, its continuation and permanent establishment, is made the first duty of the faithful. The most violent apostate and abandoned dissenter, upon the weakest confession and mildest repentance, is met with the deepest professions and profoundest joy, and receives immediate promotion in adverse ratio to his former convictions and works—the chiefest sinner and most successful laborer in the heresies of politics, is at once established on the highest and most orthodox seats upon the first intimation of a change of heart.

So, too, measures at variance with human justice and divine laws are endorsed, if their object tends to the support of the established creed. Injustice, hardships, humiliation and dishonor are offered with one hand, while the other is drawn back with a giant's strength to force their acceptance, and the recipients receive blessings and curses in the same breath. What history—history of depraved human nature—is contained in the passing events of every day matters! The life of a nation is as checkered and as changeful as that of a man, and present purposes and future success decide, in most cases, the happiness and prosperity of millions.

A paper before us, of unquestioned political orthodoxy, in endeavoring to impress upon the Southern people the necessity of accepting the Reconstruction Acts, acknowledges they "violate every cardinal principle of our government, and are at variance with the clearest letter of the Constitution," but as means to an end, it is proper to waive these secondary considerations and suffer the present evil for permanent and decided gain. And besides, they are good laws and working very good results. If, however, compliance is refused, means must be used, even by severer legislation, to bring to terms the contumacious offenders. This is not urged upon the ground of national necessity, but is defended only because the cardinal principles of the government, being at variance with the interests and success of orthodox political tenets, are wrong or useless in the present condition of the country, and that the Constitution is a stupidity.

Another paper, equally orthodox, which justifies all the extreme measures of Congress, and applauds the idea of visiting upon the heads of leading rebels condign punishment for their crimes, with equal vehemence commends the pardon of General LONGSTREET, and intimates further favors as a reward for purging himself of political heterodoxies.

We have read of orthodox political preachers, who despised rebels with as much fervor as they hated Satan, laying their hands upon the heads of converts, with pious benedictions and hopeful promises, though perhaps in the recesses of some secret closet, the late Confederate officer preserves with commendable pride a gray coat, which yet bears upon its faded sleeves and collar the impress of a rank most honorably won.

Still another paper takes us to task for expressing an honest indignation at the humiliating position assumed by the Secretary of War in the late Cabinet meeting, in endeavoring to sustain political orthodoxy against the overpowering attacks of his heterodox associates. We are most violently cudgled with the entire logical force of the establishment, for modestly asserting that Mr. STANTON, among other things, in voting that Militia officers, prior to the war, were subject to disqualification, under the Reconstruction acts, was influenced more by what he thought would benefit the Radical party than the legal construction of the acts. Yet, in another column, it is announced with satisfaction that District Attorney STARBUCK had been discharged without a trial, although it is well known that he had been a member of a secession Convention, and as such "engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose," and the duties of his office "necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion," and therefore is pronounced, not only by the orthodox Secretary, but also by his heretical colleagues, as being actually disfranchised for participation in rebellion, if previously he had held an office—much less was he able to take the test-oath. Still, as this was the price paid, the conversion at least washed away the guilt. The conduct of the orthodox District Attorney is justified, if not commended, and the modest opinions of the heterodox paper are piously condemned. Such examples of the true principles (sometimes drawing their support from an orthodox sentiment of the people, and as frequently from the solid offerings to the governmental missionary fund for the conversion of political heathens) battling against error and sin, could be multiplied without end.

"Orthodoxy," says an unauthorized, but very discreet lexicographer, "is my doxy; Heterodoxy is your doxy." This definition, however true it may be in any event, is much more striking when *my doxy* is in power, and *yours* is not. Especially is this the case in politics. If you are in a minority, it is well enough for an appeal to be made to the Constitution, for that instrument was written for the express purpose of protecting just such people—a court of the last and highest resort. But such small matters must not stand in the way of present necessities or future success. Its old fogy and obsolete provisions may have pleased the fancy of the respectable gentlemen who framed them, and met the requirements of the country in those primitive days; but now it hangs as an incubus upon the progress of the nation, and its restraints, thrown with jealous care as a panoply around the rights of States and of citizens, stand in the way of the triumph of true, orthodox political principles. Their destruction and utter abrogation becomes no less a duty than a pleasure to the pious devotees.

From the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ordnance Committee—Charge E'Affaires at Vienna—Judiciary Committee—General Sickles' Resignation not Accepted—General Grant's Reply to General Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The joint committee on ordnance met to-day, but for want of a quorum adjourned to meet again to-morrow. Messrs. Schenck, Butler and Cameron were the only members present. Messrs. Logan and Drake will be here to-morrow, and then the committee can proceed with its labors.

John Hay, who was recently appointed charge d'affaires at Vienna, to temporarily fill the office vacated by the resignation of Minister Motley, arrived here to-day, and will immediately leave for the seat of the Austrian government.

The judiciary committee meets here to-morrow, for the purpose of preparing a report on the impeachment investigation, to present to Congress at its coming session in July. Messrs. Boutwell and Marshall are the only members of the committee that have arrived. The others will be here to-morrow.

Secretary Stanton has written General Sickles, declining to grant his request to be relieved from command of the Carolinas. It will be remembered that General Sickles sent his request to the Secretary of War.

General Grant has replied to General Sheridan's last letter, but refuses to give the reply for publication until the return of President Johnson. It is not known but by a few what the reply was. It is stated, on good authority, however, that he merely ordered General Sheridan to act as usual until the return of the President, when definite orders will be given. DATA.

A Brilliant Matrimonial Event.

The First Baptist Church in this city was crowded last evening by one of the largest and most fashionable audiences ever assembled within its walls. The occasion was one of surpassing interest. It witnessed the matrimonial union of Rev. J. L. M. Curry, of Alabama, and Miss Mary Wortham Thomas, the amiable and accomplished daughter of James Thomas, Esq., of this city. The holy and interesting rites were solemnized by the Rev. J. L. Burrows, D. D., assisted by the Rev. William D. Thomas, brother of the bride, and at present residing in Greenville, South Carolina. Several other members of the clerical profession were present. Among them we noticed the Revs. Messrs. Hume, senior and junior.

The happy groom on this interesting occasion enjoys a most enviable and world-wide fame, having served in both the Federal and Confederate Congress with such distinguished ability as to elicit from Hon. Horace Greely the extraordinary compliment that he "possessed all the brains of the entire Alabama delegation." His accomplished bride, moving in the proper sphere of woman, is not so widely, but no lady in the city or State is more favorably known to a very extended circle of acquaintances and deeply attached friends.

The bridal party left Richmond last night for New York, where they will remain until Saturday next, when they will take the steamer for Europe. They expect to make a continental tour, and of course among other objects of interest will visit the great Exposition at Paris.

They will be accompanied in their ocean voyage by the Rev. Dr. Samson, of Columbian College, Washington; Rev. Dr. Williams, of the First Baptist church, Baltimore; Rev. Professor Thomas Hume, late of Petersburg; but now of the Danville (Va.) Female College; Professor Huntington, of Columbian College; Rev. T. W. Tobey, of Alabama; Rev. Wm. D. Thomas, of Greenville, S. C., and several lady friends. Never before, perhaps, has the broad Atlantic borne upon its bosom a more precious freight than will navigate her blue waters on this interesting voyage. May propitious skies and prosperous winds waft them onward.

Richmond *Dispatch*, 26th.

From the New York Herald.

Party Disorganization in the South.

The Union league councils in the Southern States, which for some time past had been forced into existence, like exotics, in the radical hothouse, appear to be dwindling away. We notice by some Georgia papers that the leagues in that State are dissolving themselves by almost unanimous votes of the members, who assert that "they were deceived in regard to the end and aim of the organization, and will not consent to do what is required of them." Now the question is, what was required of them? What was the object held out to them as an inducement to join or form these clubs? What were the conditions demanded of them? If it was represented by the politicians that the easiest way to reconstruction was through the channel of the Union league organization, many honest Union men might have been led into it who have since learned that it meant party aggrandizement rather than the good of the South. Many Union leagues also may have discovered that the organization was getting to be too much under the control of federal officeholders, a class of men in the South who are playing fast and loose with Congressional intrigue and Presidential patronage, who are radicals of the first water to the radicals, and good Johnson men to those who expect to find a Southern Moses in Andrew Johnson. Almost every one of the two classes comprising the officeholders and the Radical leaders not in office is an aspirant either for a seat in Congress, which he hopes to obtain when the South is reconstructed, or for some preferment in the line of federal patronage such as registrar of election, assessor or collector of internal revenue, or commissioner under the bankrupt law.

The Union leagues in the Southern cities, being composed mainly of these classes, cannot be expected to become very popular with those who really desire to accept the situation and to see their section restored to its original political status. Thus it appears that the radicals have hit upon the wrong kind of machinery, and it will not work. There are other reasons, perhaps, for the failure of the Union leages South, and they are to be found in the inevitable discord between the races, which is manifesting itself by the unwillingness, in most instances, of the white agitators to admit the blacks into their councils, and the counteracting efforts of the negro agitators, many of whom are men of great intelligence and acumen, to form exclusive black organizations, of a secret, and, it is alleged, an oath bound character, in which the right to hold office, sit on juries, and exercise other newly acquired privileges, are not only vigorously asserted, but made the *sine qua non* of negro support of the radical platform; although the recent action of the colored people in Mobile, in declining to accept office, would seem to show a more sensible spirit in that class in this particular locality.

To this mixed condition of political society in the South may be attributed the misadventures of the radical programme, which seem to be gathering pretty thick about that party, and may leave them, after all, with an indisposable elephant upon their hands, in the shape of negro suffrage.

Gerritt Smith on Jefferson Davis.

After a long season of reflection, Gerritt Smith has furnished the public with a minute and elaborate justification of his conduct in signing the bail bond of Jefferson Davis. He acknowledges the right of the public to question him, but he anticipates any subsequent interrogation by a most exhaustive defence. He believed Mr. Davis entitled to either trial or liberty, and thinks there could hardly have been sufficient reason for a delay of two years. Lawyers having decided that Mr. Davis was bailable, Mr. Smith says he did not trouble himself about that part of the affair, but believed himself under a moral obligation to sign the bond. He claims that he was acting in perfect consistency with his previous professions since the South laid down its arms. He totally disclaims the right to assume, as so many do, that Davis was guilty of other crimes than that of treason, such as assassination and the starving of prisoners.—As for the crime of treason, Mr. Smith believes both North and South understood that they were fighting under the law of war, and that the North made a bargain with the South to that effect. Therefore we are not justified in holding Davis amenable to constitutional law.

Mr. Smith is opposed to punishing the South, because he holds the North equally guilty and responsible in regard to the chief cause of the war, and even more so. He believes the South has suffered enough already. The work of the conquering North should now be to heal and comfort, and win back the South. State governments, he believes should be left to supply their own systems of education, as their black and white people call for it. He says the black man does not need either confiscation or the disfranchisement of any class of the whites, and it will be his own fault now if he does not possess himself of a home and a share of the comforts of life.—Mr. Smith objects to one-sided benevolence, and also to setting the blacks against the whites. Another reason why he signed the bond was, that he beleived the people of the South would hail the liberation of Davis as an omen of good feeling on the part of the North. He laments that the Southern press has lent itself to the bad work of neutralizing the good that he had hoped for. Mr. Smith is of opinion that the road to a sure and perfect peace is a very plain one. All we should demand of the South he says, is acquiescence in the abolition of slavery and in negro suffrage. A new spirit would soon rule those who were formerly the enemies of freedom.

As for the losses of loyal men, he would like to see them paid out of the national treasury and not by confiscation, for the North is very rich and the South very poor. He believes, further, that it would be a wise and just policy for the government to appropriate ten or twenty millions to relieve the sufferings of the South, and also for the present to exonerate that desolate country from the burden of taxation. The greater the cost, the greater, he says, the proof of our love and good-will; and the difficult problem of peace, he believes, can be solved by love, and by love alone.

The Indian War—Order of Gen. Sherman.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—General Sherman has issued a circular in substance as follows:

1st. That treaties must be preserved, but the Indians that have gone beyond their reservations and are committing crimes fall under the military control, and are subject to punishment by the civil powers.

2d. The military division is divided into three departments, Dakota, to be commanded by General Terry; Platte, by General Augur; and Missouri, by General Hancock.

3d. If each State or Territory will organize a battalion of mounted men they will be called for by the department commander in case of an emergency.

4th. Gives directions to the civil authorities to be prepared to pursue at all times horse-thieving bands who are endeavoring to avoid the military.

A despatch from Galveston to the New York Tribune states that since the delivery of the recent opinion of the Attorney General, Mayor Haviland, who was removed by Gen. Griffin for rebel proclivities, refuses to recognize military authority.

Admiral Farragut, commanding the United States frigate Franklin, will leave New York on Wednesday for the Mediterranean.

No Speech From Gen. Patton—Underwood Disperses the Crowd Before his Arrival—A Political Trick to Interfere With the General.

We announced a day or two since the arrival of General T. W. Patton, of Towanda county, Penn., at the Ballard House.

The General, who occupies a high place in the esteem of his people, came hither on his way southward, with the intention of using his efforts to bring harmony of action and brotherly feeling between the races.

He spoke on Saturday afternoon from the monument on the Square, and as the weather was rather inclement, he had to be brief. He announced, however, that he would speak to the colored people at any place and at any time they desired. On Sunday a committee of colored men called on him, and asked him to meet them at the African church on Monday night promising him a good audience.

The General in the meantime prepared a speech advising the blacks not to distrust their former masters, giving a history of slavery and its authors, and arguing against confiscation and such like extreme Radical measures. In fine, he urged that the Sherman bill be taken, as it is, as the true basis of reconstruction.

The Radical leaders in the interval got wind of the sentiments that the General would likely utter, and his intention to speak that night, and determined to defeat him. Underwood himself went to the church a few moments before the General arrived, and announced that there would be no meeting. The crowd dispersed, and when General Patton arrived there were but few persons present and the lights had been partially extinguished.

The General returned to his room disgusted with the idea that a man occupying the position of a United States Judge should have condescended to so mean a political trick.

He addressdd a card to the immaculate Judge, stating his reasons for coming here, and denouncing him as a factionist and partisan, who, by the colored vote, expects to get himself into the United States Senate.

General Patton occupied the position of clerk in the United States Senate for twenty-six years, and was displaced by Forney.

Richmond *Dispatch*.

INTERESTING MEXICAN NEWS.

Particulars of Santa Anna's Attempt at Vera Cruz—The Latest from Queretaro—Maximilian's Reported Abdication, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Minister Romero has received an official report of what took place at Vera Cruz on the arrival of General Santa Anna. It appears that Santa Anna represented that he returned to Mexico under the authority of the United States government, and with the support of ample means, ammunition and men from the United States. He requested the imperial officers commanding Vera Cruz to go on board the Virginia, and asked them to give up the empire and declare for the republic under him.

The imperial officers assembled a council of all the superior officers of the garrison, and the question was fully discussed. After a long deliberation it was concluded to reject his overtures for two reasons:—first, because he stated he went supported by a foreign government, and second, because the imperial garrison of Vera Cruz could have no confidence in him.

During the discussion it was stated by prominent officers that Vera Cruz could not hold out much longer—that the scarcity of food was too great—that there was no money to pay the imperial troops—that the people of Vera Cruz were all liberals—that all the foreign merchants were in favor of the liberals, and that the foreign troops defending Vera Cruz were about mutinying.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Soudriet, commander of the foreign troops, stated that he could not answer for his troops if they did not receive their pay in five days. All the leaders expressed a very despondent feeling, and a disposition to leave the country rather than proclaim General Santa Anna.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—We have dates from Queretaro on the 8th, San Luis 11th, Monterey 17th, via Galveston. It is reported that as soon as Marquez learned of the sale and delivery of Queretaro by Lopez, he opened documents left with him by Maximilian, and amongst them found one in which he abdicated in favor of young Iturbide.

Marquez immediately proclaimed Iturbide Emperor under the regency of Empress Carlotta. He also arrested 30 of the most notable liberals, and imprisoned them as hostages for the lives of Maximilian and his companions. No authoritative denial of Maximilian's proclamation had been published last week, and it is still believed to be genuine.

It is stated that Maximilian's counsel has been refused thirty days time to prepare, and that he had been sentenced. It was also rumored that he had been executed, but this was not authoritative.

Alvera, the imperial, would only surrender at Queretaro on honorable terms. The terms of capitulation state they surrendered in accordance with the established laws and usages of nations. Martinez, the liberal general, agreeing to this, was placed in arrest, and the arms and munitions of Alvera restored. What was to follow was not stated.

Maximo Campo was not shot, as stated, but murdered while lying dangerously wounded in hospital at Queretaro.

By the last mail, it is reported that Marquez had commenced executing hostages, and shot two, whose names are not given.

The death of Mendez is confirmed.

All the foreign prisoners are en route to Monterey, numbering four or five thousand Austrians, Belgians and French.

A Lover Murders His Sweetheart and Commits Suicide.

Sarah Klein and a young man named Betz, both residents of Cincinnati, have been acquainted for some years, and have been accepted lovers. On Tuesday night last Betz determined to visit his Sarah.—When he neared the gate he saw his betrothed standing in happy, light-hearted conversation with a young man. He accordingly hid himself to watch the result, and just as the party was about leaving, Betz perceived certain appearances of endearment between him and Sarah, which he regarded as inconsistent with his claims to her hand and heart, and as soon as the party had left, he (Betz) rushed to the gate and exclaimed:

"Sarah, who was that —— ——, who was with you?"

She made some evasive reply, when he added:

"I'd like to know what business anybody has to be with you, except myself."

Another evasive reply was made, and he followed after her with a drawn pistol, firing three times without effect, when she entered the house and closed the door; but he at once broke the lock, and discharged a fourth shot at her, which struck her in the neck, and proved fatal in an instant.

No sooner did Betz perceive what he had done than he ran out, apparently frantic, leaping several fences, and crossing the pike into a grass field, where he suddenly stopped, drew out his pistol again, and fired the remaining shot into his own head, scattering his brains about, and killing himself almost instantly.

A quarrel between two workmen at a rolling mill, at Johnstown, Pa., last week, resulted in one of them pushing the other into a fly wheel, and in an instant his body appeared on the opposite side of the wheel with his head almost severed from it.

THE MAIL ROUTE FROM LUMBERTON TO FAYETTEVILLE.

—We make the following extract from a letter addressed to us from St. Paul, Robeson county, N. C., and call the attention of Dr. Jobe, the Special Agent for this State, to the importance of the matter to the people residing on the route mentioned. It is greatly to be regretted that so venerable a mail route should be reduced to that of a weekly, and we have no doubt Dr. J. will use his efforts to have the tri-weekly mail restored:

ST. PAUL, ROBESON CO., N. C., June, 1867.

Messrs. Editors:—SIRS:—We have been reliably informed that after the present month the Mail route from Fayetteville to Lumberton will be so changed as only to run weekly. The present arrangement—tri-weekly—has been in existence on this route for the last thirty or forty years.—This change will be of great inconvenience to this community. The nearest office South of this, where we could get our daily matter, would be Lumberton, fourteen miles distant; nearest North, Fayetteville, eighteen miles distant; nearest East, Shoe Heel, about thirty miles distant; nearest West, Elizabethtown, thirty miles distant. Thus you see our position. This is the most reliable route from Fayetteville North—good route Winter and Summer.

From the National Intelligencer.

The New Issues Tendered by Mr. Wade—Their Cause and Sincerity.

It was seen, pretty soon after the election of Mr. Wade to the position of President *pro tem.* of the Senate, that his character and quality as the great Radical leader in that body had received a severe check. Making himself an object of ridicule before the country as presiding officer was a very different thing from being thunderer in the scene on the floor. As time went on Mr. Wade's consequence faded almost out of sight, while, to the mortification of friends and merriment of his rivals, the latter loomed up to the public view. Hence it could not be but determined that this annoying state of things should be terminated by an announcement of views by Mr. Wade, which should "tower the mountain peaks above the table land" of the most advanced positions of his competitors for the Presidential nomination. That the purpose has been thoroughly accomplished must be confessed. Butler and Stevens are far overleaped. It is difficult to see how the record can be exceeded, except that General Butler may propose to put an end to the system of killing the South by slow processes, and revive the idea of "marching an army southward from Washington in three columns—one to kill, another to burn, and a third to possess the land."

After all, this relates to the destruction of the South alone. Mr. Wade's programme deals not alone with the South, but reaches to the inmost recesses of Northern interest and property. We again present to the people a condensed statement of Mr. Wade's speech:

As regarded the political situation, he would only say that the Southerners now had the mildest terms offered them they ever would get. If they chose to accept them well and good; they might have all the advantage of such action; if they refused them, another turn would be given to the screw, and they would be compelled to yield, whether they wished to or not.—Congress had thus far been with the people, and would not now desert them under the lead of Johnson or the devil. His hearers might rest assured of one thing, that reconstruction was as certain to take place as that the sun was shining.

Mr. Wade then said that as he had kept in advance of the people in the great strife between freedom and slavery, he *meant to do the same thing in the contest which had just commenced for extending the right of suffrage to women.* He was unqualifiedly in favor of equal rights for all, not only without regard to nationality and color, but without regard to sex.

Senator Wade then proceeded to say that there was another question upon which he would express his views, although his hearers might differ from him in opinion. We had disposed of the question of slavery, and now that of *labor and capital must pass through the ordeal.* The shadow of the approaching struggle between these two great interests was already upon us, and it would do no good to turn our backs upon the question. It must be met. *Property was not equally divided, and a more equal distribution of capital must be wrought out.* That Congress which had done so much for the slave cannot quietly regard the terrible distinction which exists between the man that labors and him that does not. [Applause.] "If you dullheads," said the speaker, "can't see this, the women will, and will act accordingly." It will not be long before the laborers will demand of canvassers, upon the eve of an election, "What will you do for us?" and they will have a satisfactory answer. It is not right or just that any man should be compelled to labor until life is worn out and being is a curse. The Almighty did not intend that this should be the case, nor will it always remain so.—More leisure must be given to people for mental accomplishments, and labor-saving machines had not yet fulfilled their mission, since they had failed to effect this result.

Maine Democratic State Convention—Nomination for Governor.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, June 25.

The Maine Democratic State Convention convened in Mechanics' Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. The Convention was not as large as it has been for the past few years, the basis of representation being the last national vote, instead of the previous Presidential election, as heretofore. Charles P. Kimball, of Portland, was chosen President, and upon taking the chair addressed the Convention, saying that taxation must be taken from the shoulders of the poor man and placed upon the rich, where it belonged; that they must oppose sumptuary legislation and a State constabulary, which was odious, mischievous and bad in every aspect, he thought. The President spoke very earnestly, and was cheered enthusiastically.

The Chairman of the Committee of Credentials reported the number of delegates present 623.

The State Committee for the ensuing political year and a Committee on Resolutions were elected.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again in the afternoon.

Upon reassembling the Convention in the afternoon, Hon. E. F. Pillsbury, of Augusta, was nominated condidate for Governor by acclamation.

Resolutions, nine in number, were reported. The first relates to the past history of the Democratic party; the second declares representation in Congress a right abiding in the Constitution, and favors the admission of all States owing allegiance to the General Government; the third reflects upon the Thirty-ninth Congress; the fourth favors judicious measures for the suppression of traffic in intoxicating liquors, but denounces the present law as extreme, tyrannical, cruel and oppressive, in violation of the rights of the citizens and injurious to the objects professed by its authors.—The fifth denounces the State Constabulary Law. The sixth opposes the exemption of the United States Bonds from taxation. The seventh recognises anew the services of the army and navy, and pledges a generous consideration and care of the widows and orphans. The eighth is complimentary to the candidate, Hon. E. F. Pillsbury.

The nominee for Governor then addressed the Convention upon the financial affairs of the Government.

Last Friday evening a fire at the corner of Lake and Clinton streets in Chicago, totally destroyed nine buildings and injured twenty others. Loss $100,000. Insured for $50,000. A woman named Renier was burned to death in endeavoring to save the lives of others.

What the Newspapers Do for Nothing.

The following should be read and pondered well by every man who takes a newspaper without paying for it:

"My observations enable me to state, as a fact, that publishers of newspapers are more poorly rewarded than any other class of men in the United States who invest an equal amount of labor, capital and thought. They are expected to do more work for less pay, to stand more sponging and 'dead heading,' to puff and defend more people, without fee or hope of reward, than any other class.

They credit wider and longer, get oftener cheated, suffer more pecuniary loss, are oftener the victims of misplaced confidence than any other calling in the community. People pay a printer's bill with much more reluctance than any other. It goes harder with them to expend a dollar on a valuable newspaper than ten on a needless gewgaw; yet every-body avails himself of the use of all the editor's pens and the printer's ink.

How many professional and political reputations and fortunes have been made and sustained by the friendly, though unrequired, pen of the editor? How many embryo towns and cities have been brought into notice and puffed into prosperity by the press? How many railroads now in successful operation, would have foundered but for the 'lever' that moves the world? In short, what branch of industry and activity has not been promoted, stimulated and defended by the press?

And who has tendered it more than a miserable pittance for services? The bazaars of fashion and the haunts of dissipation and appetite are thronged with an eager crowd, bearing gold in their palms, at enormous profits, though intrinsically worthless, and paid for with scrupulous punctuality; while the counting room of a newspaper is the seat of jewing, cheapening trade orders and pennies. It is made a point of honor to liquidate a grog bill, but not of dishonor to repudiate a printer's bill.

Aye, and more, the editors of a daily journal are expected to give their morning readers the latest items of intelligence.—To do this, they must do without the natural sleep of ordinary mortals. The small hours of the morning find them away from their homes and families, reading proof-sheets, clipping items from exchanges, preparing telegraphic dispatches for compositors to set, and endeavoring to coin a small pittance which many a narrow-minded public begrudge them, and when worn out by incipient toil they 'shake off this mortal coil, if they have enough of this world's goods to pay their funeral expenses their brother editors may well exclaim: 'Well done, good and faithful servant'—of an ungrateful public.

It is generally believed that editors and printers can live on air, or that they have an inexhaustible mine of wealth always at their command.

They need no money, hence they can be put off till a convenient season, while the milliner's bill must be promptly liquidated.

Hebrew Statesmanship.

England has been again reinstated in the prominent position she formerly occupied in the family of European nations, by the credit of having settled the Luxemburg difficulty and preserved the peace of Europe, which is unquestionably the result of her wisdom and statesmanship. A contemporary claims that though Lord Stanley represented Great Britain in the conference, and was the president, Benjamin Disraeli was the leading spirit in the movement from the first, and is the controlling statesman in the English government. We know not what grounds there may be for all this, but, assuming it to be true, the writer goes on to exclaim: "A Jew controls the destiny of England. A Jew has restored to that proud nation the prestige and position she was fast losing through the imbecility of her aristocracy and the timidity of her capitalists." After all this, it is a strange piece of inconsistency to see the same journal expressing doubts whether Disraeli, supposing him to be a Jew, would be a safe person at the helm of State, should the revolution break out which underlies society in Europe. Would not this speculative, romancing statesman, in that event, prefer ambition to country, and become a leader of revolutionists, instead of defending order and privileges, as the representatives of the old Norman and Saxon aristocracy would do.

The only reason intimated for such a suspicion is that he is a Jew, and belongs to a race that claims a separate and distinct nationality from the rest of the world. It is curious to see such a depreciation of Jewish character in an American writer. A Catholic Admiral saved England in the time of the Great Armada, and a man of Hebrew origin has just "plucked up her drowning honor" from the wave in which it was sinking. What has religion to do with patriotism? Men of the Hebrew faith are as true to their native land, here and in Europe, as any any other class of men. They have as much to lose as others, some of them a great deal more, and hence are not favorable to revolution. The revolutionists in every country have been identified in race and religion with the people revolutionized. Mr. Disraeli is at this moment a more conservative man than half the Saxon and Norman politicians.

Colored Conservatives.

There are indications all over the South of a distrust on the part of the freedmen towards their pretended radical friends.—At Nashville on the 20th instant, a large meeting was held of colored citizens who avowed themselves conservative, and spoke and passed resolutions and acted in all respects like an assemblage of sensible white men North or South. Meetings of this character, where the participants rise superior to the strong influences which surrounded them, and which are nowhere more powerful than in Tennessee, under Brownlow's administration—are encouraging signs. White men in both sections could learn a useful lesson from that honorably discharged negro soldier, who spoke in Nashville the other night as follows:

As a man who stood up in defence of his country—he would give his voice for the restoration of those who have been disfranchised. The colored people should give them justice now, that when they come into power they might do the colored people justice in return. He could look his race in the face and say he fought for their freedom, and he was opposed to men going through the State appealing to them to vote taking the bread out of their own mouths and out of the mouths of their children. If such men were to be listened to, extermination, as Brownlow had said and wished, would surely come.

Horrible Suicide in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., June 23.—One of the most horrible suicides ever heard of was committed in this city on Saturday morning. A widow named Maria Gilmore, who lived alone, took a single-blade knife, cut a frightful gash in her abdomen, and completely tore out her bowels, which were found detached from her body, in a pail of water beside her. The floor was covered with a great pool of blood, and on the table was a whetstone, with which she had sharpened the knife before beginning her "hari-kari." Strange as it may seem, she lived an hour and a half after being disemboweled, dying at nine o'clock. During that time she was attended by the priest, and made her will, bequeathing a considerable property. The cause of the suicide is supposed to have been insanity. Mrs. Gilmore's age was sixty-five.